

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. X., No. 3. Whole No. 239. }

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## Contents

### Topics of the Day:

ACCOUNTING FOR THE AVALANCHE . . . . .	61
DOWNFALL OF TAMMANY HALL . . . . .	63
GIVING DR. PARKHURST CREDIT . . . . .	65
POPULISM IN THE ELECTIONS . . . . .	66
SNAP SHOTS . . . . .	66
NEW YORK'S NEW CONSTITUTION . . . . .	67
IMPORTANT STEP IN CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM . . . . .	67
GENERAL HOWARD'S RETIREMENT . . . . .	68

### Letters and Art:

TOLSTOI AND THE COPYRIGHT LAWS . . . . .	69
THACKERAY'S PLACE IN LITERATURE . . . . .	69
THE LATE PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON . . . . .	70
AN IMPORTANT ARTISTIC DISCOVERY . . . . .	70
MAN'S ART AND NATURE'S BEAUTIES . . . . .	71
AMERICA THE FUTURE HOME OF ART . . . . .	71
A NEWSPAPER'S BUSIEST NIGHT . . . . .	71
CURRENT POETRY . . . . .	72
AN AUTHOR WHO HELPS OTHERS . . . . .	73
NOTES . . . . .	73

### Science:

SUNRISE ON THE MOON . . . . .	74
IS CANCER CONTAGIOUS? . . . . .	74
THE NEW TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA . . . . .	75
COUNTING BY TWELVES INSTEAD OF BY TENS . . . . .	75
LEAF-CUTTER ANTS AND THEIR MUSH-ROOM GARDENS . . . . .	76
SOURCES OF ALUMINUM . . . . .	76
RECENT SCIENCE: The Strength of a Swan's Wing—Inheritance of Artificially-Produced Conditions—A Snake's Strange Meal—Heat for Steam from Melted Slag—The Firing of Projectiles by Successive Explosions . . . . .	77
SCIENCE NOTES . . . . .	77

### The Religious World:

SENATOR HOAR ON UNITARIANISM . . . . .	78
THE GOSPELS AN IMPOSSIBLE RULE OF LIFE . . . . .	78
PULPIT PLAGIARISM . . . . .	78
A PRECURSOR OF LUTHER . . . . .	79
INDIVIDUAL CUPS AT THE COMMUNION . . . . .	79
CHURCH UNITY . . . . .	79
EMERSON'S RELIGION . . . . .	80
DEAN HOLE INTERVIEWED . . . . .	80
WAS THE APOSTLE PETER EVER AT ROME? . . . . .	81
THE M. E. CHURCH IN GERMANY . . . . .	81
RELIGIOUS NOTES . . . . .	81

### From Foreign Lands:

THE NEW CZAR . . . . .	82
AMERICA FOR AMERICANS . . . . .	82
THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR . . . . .	83
WILL THE POWERS HELP CHINA? . . . . .	83
CASTELAR'S OPINION OF LEO XIII. . . . .	84
THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS . . . . .	84
THE ISLAND JOHN BULL COULD NOT GET . . . . .	85
REBELLION IN CHINA . . . . .	85
FOREIGN NOTES . . . . .	85

### Miscellaneous:

PLEASURES OF DRINK . . . . .	86
THE STRANGE PEOPLE OF THIBET . . . . .	86
POPULAR MYTHS ABOUT THE MOON . . . . .	87
ORIGIN OF THE DANCE . . . . .	87
VARIETY SHOWS TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO . . . . .	88
BUSINESS OUTLOOK . . . . .	89
CHESS . . . . .	89
LEGAL . . . . .	90
CURRENT EVENTS . . . . .	90

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Without Medicine or Electricity.

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REV. J. F. GROB, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. Geo. A. Paine, Editor and Prop. of the "Baptist Trumpet," Bonham, Texas, writes Oct. 2, 1894:

The Oxydonor "Victory" has proven to be a more perfect success in all cases than my most sanguine hopes would warrant.

In my own case of mental and physical prostration, I found the Oxydonor a speedy, effectual and pleasant invigorator. My wife also praises it for the same effect, in all cases in which she has tried it.

It is a special benefactor to woman. She applied it to a lady friend who was suffering with Neuralgia of the heart, and the testimony of the lady was that it was the first remedy, either medical or otherwise, that she had ever used that effected a successful cure. My desire is that Oxydonor "Victory" may find a welcome in every household.

Yours gratefully, GEO. A. PAINE.

Hip Joint Disease. Mayor E. L. Powell, of Spokane, Washington, writes Sept. 22, 1894:

I am even more enthusiastic over the merits of the Oxydonor than when I wrote you last.

My son was afflicted with Hip Joint Disease about ten years ago. We used an extension on the joint for months. He finally got up—one leg much shorter than the other, in which way he continued for ten years. His general health was not good and he did not grow and develop.

Last fall he was taken down worse than before. He had to go to bed. He could not move. The pain was excruciating, and could not have been endured much longer. We purchased an Oxydonor and stopped the pain in about five hours.

Following in line with these testimonials, we have letters from many hundreds of clergymen. They speak not only in praise of the Oxydonor Victory, but their utterances are based on their personal knowledge and use of the wonderful curative agent. We, of course, cannot reproduce half the entire list, but we append a few selected at random and representing various localities throughout the country.

REV. DAVID BARTLEY, Crawfordsville, Ind.  
REV. NOBLE FRAME, 706 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

REV. C. M. SESSIONS, Waterloo, Iowa.  
REV. J. C. CORBYN, Anamosa, Iowa.  
REV. GEO. D. WATSON, D.D., Windsor, Fla.

REV. J. R. SMITH, Quincy, Ohio.  
REV. S. H. REISNER, Lebanon, Pa.  
REV. GEO. G. KUNKLE, Leacock, Pa.  
REV. W. P. BRODBECK, Gallatin, Mo.

A Simple, Safe, Effective Home Treatment.

DESCRIPTION OF OXYDONOR AND OF MY NEW INSTRUMENT ANIMATOR MAILED FREE.

Dr. H. SANCHE, DISCOVERER AND INVENTOR.

New York Office: 261 Fifth Ave., Bet. 28th & 29th Sts.

Detroit, Mich., Office: 264 W. Fort St.

He commenced to mend immediately. The hip broke in few days and discharged great quantities of pus. Since then he commenced to grow and is as fine a lad as you will find, and in excellent health. His legs are apparently of the same size. We have not taken nor given a dose of medicine since the Oxydonor came into the house.

Yours truly, E. L. POWELL.

Animator Cures Chills and Fevers.

DEAR DR. SANCHE:

The Animator is a little jewel. On Monday eve I had a hard chill, followed by fever, caused by overwork and cold. Our Oxydonor was not at home, and I applied the Animator. One application was sufficient. I am well now.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. H. SPILMAN,

Wife of Rev. J. H. Spilman, pastor Presbyterian Church, Tamaroa, Ill.

1100 13th St., N.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 24, 1894.

REV. DR. D. BARTLEY.

I most cheerfully inform you that the statement you mention over my name of April 28, 1893, page 53, book of testimonials, was written without request, and I now reaffirm the same. I fully recommend it in all cases, and it is in almost constant use by my sisters and self. I mean of course the OXYDONOR, by Dr. H. SANCHE.

I am, fraternally yours, EDMUND WESTON, M.D.



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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### ACCOUNTING FOR THE AVALANCHE.

THE political revolution of 1892 is paralleled, if not eclipsed, by the counter-revolution of 1894. In the Republican States, the majorities have reached enormous proportions; the three "doubtful" Northern States, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, have been placed in the Republican column, and even the solid South is broken. New York is anti-Democratic by 150,000; New Jersey is Republican by 45,000; Ohio rolls up a Republican majority of 135,000; Indiana goes Republican by 50,000, and Illinois by 90,000; Tennessee becomes Republican, as does West Virginia; Delaware is Republican, and North Carolina and Maryland are taken from the Democracy. Missouri elects the Republican State ticket. In Michigan Governor Peck, whose plurality in 1892 was over 7,000, is defeated by a plurality of 60,000. In California, the Democrats elect Budd, their candidate for Governor, by a small plurality, and but one of the seven Congressmen.

The House of Representatives is the best register of the colossal proportions of the victory achieved by the Republicans. In the present House, the Democrats have a majority of 91; in the next House the Republicans will have a majority of 140. All the Northern Democratic leaders in the House have been defeated, and several of the Western leaders have suffered the same fate. Wilson, Springer, Holman, Bynum, Bland, Tracey, Outhwaite, and others remain at home. Massachusetts sends only one Democrat to Congress; New Jersey sends a solid Republican delegation, and in Illinois the Democrats get only one Congressman. Even Missouri sends eleven Republicans to Congress out of the fourteen elected.

The Republican victories in New Jersey, West Virginia, Illinois, and other States will give them an increased representation in the Senate, but the balance of power will be held by the Populists. The Senate will have 43 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 6 Populists.

**The People Want a Republican Tariff.**—"This is a victory due almost wholly to the workingmen and the manufacturers of

the country, who know, better than any politician can tell, how their business has been affected by the Democratic agitation during the last year, and by the Tariff Bill passed by the Democratic Congress. They have not been as blind as the Democrats have supposed. In every Northern State they have smitten the Democratic Party, hip and thigh, for its warfare on their industries. All its plausible excuses, all its pretenses of desire to build up American manufactures by exposing them to more severe foreign competition, have gone for nothing. Employers know that their profits have been cut down or abolished, and workingmen know that their wages have been taken away altogether, and they vote as they feel. . . .

"Experience has now proved that any other than a Protective Tariff can be passed only by the most shameless corruption.



HON. LEVI P. MORTON, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF NEW YORK.

The people prefer a Republican Tariff, passed by Republicans, without any bargain with trusts or monopolies whatever."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

**No Fear of a McKinley Tariff.**—"That the Republicans would carry the Northern elections this year was generally expected, but the extent of the victory was not anticipated. Now that the results are before us, we can easily discern the causes of the tidal wave that has overwhelmed the Democratic Party in so many different places. The financial panic of last year, although a prime factor in the case, is not sufficient alone to account for it. Business depression, whatever may be its cause, always tells against the party in power. But in the present case a deeper gloom was added by the scandals connected with Tariff legislation in Congress, which filled the friends of the Wilson Bill with rage and indignation to nearly or quite as great an extent as its enemies. The spectacle presented to the country for weeks together of a Democratic cabal in the Senate, moved evidently by corrupt motives, fighting against their own party, in the interest

of the Sugar Trust and other hateful monopolies, and actually forcing their measure upon both Senate and House, was sufficient to take the heart out of the decent members of the party. To crown all, the Bill that was finally passed was so bad that the President could not sign it. This was an indelible stigma. No man was too ignorant to misunderstand it. It was proof to the dullest mind that the Democratic Party was at war with itself on the very issue that had given it an overwhelming victory in 1892. The financial depression alone might have given the Republicans a victory this year, but it could not have given them such a victory. The Democrats were paralyzed by the Gorman-Brice faction in the Senate and by the scandals shown by the investigation in that body. A party which cannot go to the polls at peace with itself is beaten in advance, and if there are other cooperating causes, its defeat is so much the greater. This was the case with the Republican Party after it passed the McKinley Bill. . . .

"We have no fear of a new McKinley Tariff in consequence of this election. No reactionary Tariff Bill can become a law, in any case, within three years, and during that time the present law will have created business conditions powerfully opposed to McKinleyism. Moreover, the Republican leaders are wiser than they were when the McKinley Bill was passed. They know that it is just as easy to turn the country over against themselves as it was in 1890, just as easy as it was to turn it over this year. All the elements of these two turn-overs are still existent."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

**An Interval of Repose Decried.**—"It is no wonder that the Democrats have been overwhelmed in every part of the country where there was a possibility of their defeat. Without a leader, without the hope and courage that come of harmony, discredited in the house of their friends, and disarmed before the opening of the battle, they would have been superhuman had they triumphed. They have fought gallantly, wonderfully; but theirs was a forlorn hope from the beginning, and only a miracle could have saved them. . . .

"We think the country is to be congratulated. As things stood there was nothing to be gained by a different result. The people longed for peace and industrial repose. They wanted an interval of tranquillity. Beset on one side by the Democracy and their Populist allies that threatened perpetual agitation, and on the other by the Republicans, who were pledged to the order of things just reversed by popular demand, they had no refuge save in the disabling of both parties and the introduction of a deadlock, under whose beneficent influences they could breathe at ease. In changing the complexion of the House of Representatives the

people have made themselves secure. They are now guaranteed three years of peace, barring the little mischief that the Fifty-third Congress may still achieve, and they have notified the Democratic Party that its pardon in the future depends upon its repentance and its acts of expiation."—*The Post (Ind.)*, Washington.

**The Revolt Against Bad Leadership.**—"Business men who have found their business shrinking in volume; manufacturers who have had to close their mills because no one would buy a dollar's worth of goods beyond such demand as was immediately in sight; and wage-earners who have found themselves out of work, or with wages greatly reduced, and have had to draw heavily upon the savings laid by for old age, have had plenty of chances to compare Democratic promises with Democratic performance, and the comparison has not increased their confidence in Democratic leadership.

"Individual Democrats are as good citizens, as good patriots, and have as much at stake in the prosperity of the country as Republicans. It is the leaders, reckless, obstinate and short-sighted, who have been in error. If they do not reform their policy, they will find a larger and larger portion of their party breaking away from them."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

**A Blessing to the Democratic Party.**—"The lesson is obvious for politicians—the people will turn the rascals out as soon as they find them out.

"As to the Democratic Party, it has got just what it deserved. In New York, it nominated Hill with its eyes open, for his record, from his first appearance as a ward politician in Elmira to his performance in the Senate, was perfectly familiar to them. The party took him with all his imperfections on his head, and if he has been a crushing load, they have themselves to thank for it. The same is true of the Democrats the country over who have made his cause their own: they are to blame if his defeat is regarded as a defeat of their party. In truth, it is a blessing to the Democratic Party of the country—and not in disguise, either. It relieves it of an incubus; it makes it independent of its worst element, gives its wisest and ablest leaders an opportunity to bring it back to where it was in 1892, and gives it a standing before the country that it could not have otherwise. We congratulate the Democratic Party on Hill's political burial."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

**Simply a Political Panic.**—"The victory of the Republicans has been so far-reaching and complete as to sink mere personal incidents and local influences out of sight. There will be a special tale to tell to account for a particular defeat here and there, and for the reduction of this or that majority; but the Democratic collapse is too universal to be ascribed to anything other than universal and profound dissatisfaction. Never in the history of the country have the people been so disappointed in work of their own doing, and never before did they make such haste to undo it. With some the object of distrust has been the Administration—with others the Congress—with all, the party organization wherever it showed itself.

"The industrial panic was succeeded by a political panic, and panics of all sorts are unreasoning. They can only be met and turned by quick, resolute action, and this quick, resolute action was wholly lacking at Washington and everywhere else. The President set the pace of disaffection. It was eagerly taken up by the rank and file. Faction, once in the saddle, rode booted and spurred down the Democratic column, toppling over in its mad career the just and the unjust, the meritorious and the recalcitrant. The slaughter has been indiscriminate. The grave is hardly wide enough to hold the slain.

"We shall indulge no splenetic outcry or childish quibble. In a country like ours the ups and downs of party are of less account when we reflect how ready the people are to change and to forget."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

**The Triumph of Ideas.**—"The results of Tuesday's elections were achieved by men who acted with deliberation, who thoughtfully voted for cause. The overwhelming victory of the Republican Party over not only the Democratic but the Populist Party also, in some of its Western citadels, was not a sequence of spasmodic feeling; the contest was one of thought, the triumph that of ideas. It was not the overwhelming majorities of stanch Republican Commonwealths, like Pennsylvania, that made the victory so great, the results so impressive. To estimate correctly



—Washington Post.





of present office-holders is possible without a special act of the Legislature conferring power of removal on the Mayor.

**An Incubus Shaken Off.**—"Humanity is vindicated; right has triumphed, and the Tammany conspiracy is crushed beneath the ballots of freemen. Yes, freemen indeed—for to-day for the first time in many years the city of New York is free—free from Tam-



WILLIAM L. STRONG, MAYOR-ELECT OF NEW YORK CITY.

many's reign of crime, free from dread of Tammany blackmailers and from the terror inspired by Tammany tyrants and outlaws. American civilization has proven its ability to shake off the foulest incubus ever imposed upon a civilized community. . . . Every honest citizen can go about his business without fear of being waylaid by Tammany brigands with demands for unlawful tribute. Grandly has New York asserted her liberties and her rights."—*The Press (Rep.)*.

**The Greatest Blow at Corruption.**—"There have been blows struck before at political corruption in this country, but never such a blow as that which fell on Tammany yesterday.

"It is known now that the people of New York will not tolerate corruption once they are assured of its existence. There is no doubt now in the minds of the most hardened or the most abject of Tammany leaders and heelers that the day when the despotism and vice of Turkey can prevail in New York is over.

"Tammany undertook to prove that New York is only fit for its corruption. It has failed. New York is redeemed from the thralldom of crime and the rule of criminals."—*The World (Dem.)*.

**A Revolution that Closes a Dark Era.**—"Tammany has not been beaten simply. Its forces have not been routed merely. It has been crushed, its vicious sway broken, its power annihilated. The ground swell of popular feeling and might that moved against it with the silent, all-crushing force of an Alpine glacier, has swept it to destruction.

"It was a revolution that closes a dark and opens a bright era in the municipal affairs of New York. It marks the downfall of a long reign of riotous abuse which has cursed New York as no other American city has ever been cursed, and made the very name of Tammany a synonym throughout the civilized world of corrupt politics, arrogant bossism, and demoralizing misrule."—*The Herald (Ind.)*.

**Not a Party Victory.**—"There should be no illusions about the causes of the overthrow of the Tammany power by the popular vote at yesterday's [November 6] election. It was due mainly to the arousing of the moral sense of the people by the revelations of police corruption. It was aided by the demonstration that the power of the organization that masqueraded in the garb of Democracy was used to oppress the community to satisfy the greed of its leaders for personal power and pelf. It was accomplished by Democratic votes, and it demonstrated the capacity of the people to rise above party considerations when the material interests and the good name of the city were at stake. It is a

good omen for the possibility of permanent reform in municipal administration."—*The Times (Dem.)*.

**Will Do the Democrats Good.**—"They [Republicans] have an opportunity to clean out the hungry and unscrupulous gang which has managed to capture every part of the city government in the name of Democracy; not for any purpose or principle of the Democratic Party, but only to fatten on public plunder. Democrats will not be less rejoiced than other men to see an end of the domination of the creatures who have brought odium and reproach upon the name of Democracy, and have made defeat certain by allowing the name of their organization to become synonymous with every disgraceful attribute. . . . Democracy does not exist to provide places for many of such as hold power in its name. Let them go, and let the party have the discipline of living a little while on principle and not on plunder. It will do it a world of good."—*The Journal (Dem.)*.

**The Wages of Sin—A Lesson for All Politicians.**—"It is not for the Democratic Party alone that the election of yesterday furnishes a lesson. What it preaches, trumpet-tongued, is that fraud, chicane, trickery, double-dealing, and contempt for the moral sense of the community are the way of perdition for men and parties. Every politician who, like Hill, relies solely or mainly on base arts comes surely to grief before very long. People who opposed Tammany two short years ago were considered, by the shrewd, fools for their pains. But there are two quotations which are this morning in everybody's mouth. They are so trite that we need not repeat them. One refers to 'the mills of God;' the other to the difficulty of 'deceiving all the people all the time.'"—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*.

**A Political Spasm, Merely.**—"New York State is naturally Democratic, and the city is unquestionably so. After a period of flirtation with the Republican-scribes, and Reform-pharisees, the meretricious alliance will end in disgust and Democracy again be found the choice of the people.

"In the mean time we take our medicine as gracefully as we would have our opponents take theirs. If the new-comers desire more rope, it is good policy and good citizenship to give it to them, even if the demand should resuscitate the defunct Republican Cordage Trust."—*The Daily News (Dem.)*.

**Will the Revolution Bear Fruit?**—"Twenty-two years ago our citizens were startled from their absorbing private interests



JOHN W. GOFF, RECORDER-ELECT OF NEW YORK CITY.

by the unmistakable evidence that Tweed and his gang were robbing them. Then followed a paroxysm of patriotism, a spasm of public spirit, and the people in their wrath hurled the gang from power, then left the city to care for itself and went on hunting for the private dollar.

"The overthrow of Tweed was followed within two years by the re-establishment of the same gang in power under another leadership. For nearly a quarter of a century these thugs, robbers, perjurers and murderers have been plundering the city, and the dollar-hunters voted to keep them in power. At length, and



largely through the efforts of a slandered clergyman, the eyes of the public were open, and indignation—hot if not holy—followed.

"Again the thieves are swept from power by popular indignation, but it is quite in order to ask, 'Is this spasmodic patriotism, or will the people see to it that such things cannot occur again?' After all, the government of a city or State is ever what a majority of the people make it."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*.

**The Victory Not Complete.**—"Yet we must not, in this hour of well-justified rejoicing, forget that our work is not yet finished. We must remember that the terrible corruption which was laid bare by the Senatorial Committee could never have existed if every citizen had done his duty as to-day. The victory cannot bear fruit unless we follow it up. Not only will Tammany make tremendous efforts to regain its lost position, but the different elements which composed the Reform Party will also endeavor to obtain the lion's share of the results. Watchfulness is needed, and adherence to the war-cry: 'Honest, business-like administration for New York, free from all interference on the part of political parties.'"—*Staats Zeitung (Dem.)*.

**Only a Change of Rascals.**—"The city of New York is freed from the Tammany corruptionists, for the Capitalistic-Republican Boodler Strong has been elected, and with him the rest of the office-hungry rabble of pseudo-Reformers—Goff, Tamsen, Hoerber, Mittnacht, and whatever their names may be. As a matter of course the rascally Recorder Smyth has also disappeared from the scene, and the adventurer Goff has been elected for a term of fourteen years. . . . The people have thrown out the Democratic robbers and swindlers to put Republican ones in their places."—*Volks Zeitung (Socialist)*.

**Tammany Defeated by Lying.**—"The fact is that it was not so much Tammany that beat the Democratic ticket in this city as it was malicious lying about Tammany. . . ."

"The Tammany Society is nearly as old as the Republic, about as old as the Society of the Cincinnati. We rather think it will live for some time yet."—*The Mercury (Dem.)*, New York.

#### GIVING DR. PARKHURST'S CREDIT.

THE Press of New York, in celebrating the great victory of the anti-Tammany forces, paused to acknowledge the services of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, whose fight against Tammany rule in New York was begun and long carried on under the most unfavorable circumstances. Dr. Parkhurst was the first to satisfy the demand for "legal evidence" of crime and corruption among the police, and the methods he used in the early part of his campaign were regarded as "improper" by many good citizens who are now offering apologies to Dr. Parkhurst for their treatment of him at that time.

On the day following the elections, Dr. Parkhurst wrote as follows about the result in New York in *The World*:

"The event is more thrilling than anything I can say about it. Tammany a back number! Not only dead, but dead beyond revival. Not only buried, but buried beyond the reach of resurrection. It will take some days for us to rally to the point of being able to take in the situation. The issue demonstrates that municipal government is still an American possibility, and that Martins and McClaves and Divers and all that foul brood are not a necessity of city government in our country. . . . What we have to do now is not simply to keep what we have obtained, but to prolong the process of education by which present results have been reached."

**The Leader of the Mighty Crusade.**—"We congratulate the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst on the magnificent result which has crowned his long battle of two years in the cause of honest government on Manhattan Island.

"The banner of reform has been planted by him on the captured citadel of Tammany fraud, corruption, and crime. He has led the mighty crusade against the most iniquitous system of municipal misrule that exists in all the world, and he has conquered.

"He has written his name high on the roll of the greatest reformers, yes, of the greatest public benefactors, of the century!"—*The Recorder (Rep.)*.

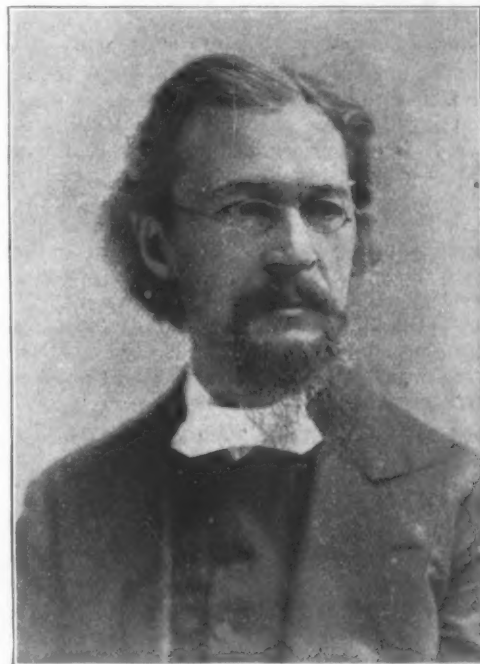
**One of Humanity's Benefactors.**—"In this hour of triumph for the right the citizens of New York should remember with grateful hearts the efforts and sacrifices of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst

which gave the first impulse to the cause of reform. The courage which Dr. Parkhurst displayed in his almost single-handed attack upon Tammany iniquity was of the heroic kind—of the stuff that makes martyrs as well as heroes. It is certain that to a man of his refined sensibilities and high intelligence the experiences which he underwent in the beginning of his crusade must have been most trying and painful, and all the more is he entitled in this time of his complete vindication to the heartfelt congratulations of the people in whose behalf he endured those memorable ordeals. Dr. Parkhurst's name will be cherished by the present, and will go down to future generations as that of one of humanity's benefactors."—*The Press (Rep.)*.

**A Testimonial Suggested.**—"To Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst more than to any other man belongs the credit of the defeat of the Tammany ring and the promise of purification of the city government.

"It is eminently proper, therefore, that the people of New York should express in some substantial manner their appreciation of Dr. Parkhurst's great services and rare character. We suggest that a testimonial of their regard and their gratitude be provided by a spontaneous popular subscription."—*The World (Dem.)*.

**Dr. Parkhurst Two Years Ago, and To-day.**—"To Charles H. Parkhurst more than to any other man New York owes her



DR. PARKHURST.

redemption. Two years ago his was the voice crying in the wilderness. It is not too much to say that if he had remained silent New York to-day might still be unawakened. That Tammany was corrupt, that the police were in league with vice and fattening upon its proceeds, every intelligent man at all familiar with the city government felt morally certain. The bad management of our public affairs was so much a truism as to excite comment only as one of the inevitable ills of life. The appeals of political opponents, calling for the overthrow of the debauched government, fell on deaf ears. Everything they said was discounted beforehand as the attempt of one set of partisans to supplant another. What Dr. Parkhurst said was not open to that interpretation. It had to be listened to, and men could not listen to the things he told them without being covered with shame that they should have permitted such things to be.

"Dr. Parkhurst's task was not a pleasant one for a person of fine sensibilities. He had to go into the haunts of vice and make himself master of a knowledge from which any man might pray to be delivered. There is a well-grounded and not unreasonable sentiment against sensation-mongers in the pulpit. He braved the charge of being that, and proved it was a slander. He taught New York the difference between the man who uses a sacred calling to bring attention to himself and the devoted prophet whom nothing can stop in his work for mankind."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*.

## POPULISM IN THE ELECTIONS.

ONE of the greatest surprises of the recent election is the distribution of the Populist vote. In some places it has developed unexpected strength, in others equally unexpected weakness. In Colorado and Kansas, the strongholds of Populism, the Populists have suffered enormous losses, Governors Waite and Llewelling having been defeated by large majorities, and Congressmen Pence and Simpson having likewise failed of reelection. On the other hand, in Texas, Minnesota, and Nevada, the Populists have made large gains. Two of the Texas Congressmen-elect are Populists. In Nebraska, the Democratic-Populist fusion candidate for Governor, Holcomb, has been elected, and also one Populist Congressman. Watson, of Georgia, is defeated, but another Populist has been elected from a different district.

Governor Waite attributes the overwhelming Populist defeat in Colorado to the woman vote, which is believed to have been cast solidly for the Republicans.

The Populist representation in the House will be diminished, the number having fallen from 12 to 11; but in the Senate the Populists will hold the balance of power.

**Populism Repudiated After a Brief Experiment.**—"Waite and Llewelling and their crowd have been the nightmare of those States, paralyzing credit and confidence and weighing upon the prosperity of the communities ever since they were elected. Capital would not venture into precincts where confiscation was openly threatened and where the most glaring outrages against persons and property were practiced and justified. A few years of this kind of Anarchism have sufficed to open the eyes of the people. They can see now that capital, so much derided and flouted by Waite, Llewelling, Coxey, Peffer, and the Populists generally, is the one thing that stands between mankind and every form of misery. Without capital, we are in the condition of the South Sea Islanders. Capital is food, clothing, shelter, leisure, instruction, and improvement of every sort. To curse capital and to threaten it with pains and penalties is to condemn one's self to the lot of Central African savages. Colorado and Kansas have apparently found this out."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

**The Greatest Danger Averted.**—"There is one result of the election over which all good citizens can rejoice, whether they be Democrats or Republicans.

"The defeat of Populism is as much a triumph of true and genuine Democracy as of Republicanism. The victory over the vicious alliance with Populism made by Grover Cleveland, and of which one fruit was the infernal Income-Tax suggested by him, is a victory for sound principles of government great enough to afford compensation for even the otherwise overwhelming defeat of the Democratic Party. The greatest danger is averted. Populism will be powerless in the next Congress."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

**The Indirect Influence of the Populists Undiminished.**—"On the face of the returns so far received, which are confined mainly to the figures of pluralities, the Populists seem to have suffered very complete reverses, that impression being derived chiefly from the defeat of the notorious Waite in Colorado and Llewelling in Kansas. Unquestionably these are instances of the very thorough revolt of two States against Populism in its most aggravated and offensive form. They are encouraging because they indicate that Populism, like some forms of poison, if taken in large enough doses, produces a nausea adequate to dispose of it. But it would be a mistake, and a very serious mistake, to infer that Populism generally, where it is organized and, in fusion or otherwise, plays a distinct part in politics, has failed, as it has failed in these two States. . . .

"There is, we are convinced, no danger of a Populist National Party having any serious rôle as a separate party in this country. There is danger of the influence of the Populists upon the two great parties of the country. The violent fluctuations of public sentiment as to these parties, as expressed in the elections of the last four years, show that neither party is secure of preponderance on the issues actually pending, and they are bound to have a very strong effect on the minds of the managers of the respective parties. We see to-day how the Republicans, under the

stress of the reverses of 1890 and 1892, made haste to form alliances with the Populists in Alabama and North Carolina, and less formally in other States of the South, while in some Congressional districts in different parts of the country, each party in a minority has more or less courted the Populists, who were supposed to be able to turn the balance. It is quite probable that like temptations will present themselves during the next two years."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

**Sign of Returning Reason.**—"The defeat of Bloody Bridles Waite is worth a hundred millions to the State of Colorado. He had pretty nearly extinguished all growth, and had he been re-elected, Colorado could not have been pawned for enough to give the victims of Populism a breakfast. It is to be hoped that Demagogue Bell, of the Second district, is defeated for Congress. Coming eastward, we find the Dakotas and Kansas spewing out Populism as a foul morsel. The result betokens returning reason. Of all political freaks, the Populistic freak has been the most grotesque. Led in nearly every case by men who had set out with the old parties and from their cradles hankered after office, and being denied, because they deserved nothing, the party was largely composed of chronic grumblers."—*The North American (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

**Victory for the Fusion Policy.**—"Whatever of victory accrues to the Populists of Nebraska as a result of the extraordinary campaign just ended comes to it through its fusion with those Democrats who still have faith in the plain people and seek their best good. The victory, too, is not merely of the office-getting sort, but of the reform-effecting nature for which that party has its existence. Good citizens of all political faiths should ever be ready to fuse for the right and unite for a war upon the wrong. The Nebraska lesson is one which reformers in other States may learn with profit."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Chicago.

**The People's Party Has Come to Stay.**—"The work of the campaign just closed has not been lost. It has proven that the People's Party is a vigorous, living factor in American politics that has come to stay.

"Thousands who recognized the wrongs and injustice of political methods were undecided as to how a remedy was to be reached, who now see clearly the way.

"The campaign just closed has demonstrated more fully than ever before the powers and purposes of plutocracy.

"From every part of the Union comes the same report of misrepresentation and deceit. Falsehood and corruption have marked every step by both the old parties in the campaign. All regard for party principles has been abandoned by them both in a mad scramble for present success.

"In contrast with the deceptive methods of Republicans and Democrats, the People's Party has made a square, upright, honorable canvass. They have made a record of which every Populist will feel proud, while the old-party voter cannot but be ashamed of the course pursued by old political leaders.

"So far as our duty and the demand for work is concerned, defeat or victory to-day is of no consequence. Victories which the old parties may gain to-day by fraud and corruption will only help to open the eyes of the voters."—*The Sentinel (Pop.)*, Chicago.

## SNAP SHOTS.

"THE rascals are turned out. The next step is to turn them in—to State prison."—*The Tribune*, New York.

"CAN a Tiger change its stripes? It can be compelled to."—*The World*, New York.

"IT was a landslide and Waterloo combined, with a little touch of cyclone thrown in."—*The Transcript*, Boston.

"WILL all those men who can now say 'I am a Democrat,' please get together and form a football eleven?"—*The Press*, New York.

"SOCIALIST CASSON [candidate on Socialist ticket] is to be credited with one pleasing utterance. His allegation that the old parties are talking of nothing but Ta-ra-ra-riff-boom-de-ay isn't bad."—*The Herald*, Boston.

"THE rest of the country may be ignorant of what free coinage at 16 to 1 means, but the Ohio Democrats have found out at last. It means 16 votes for the other fellows to 1 for them."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

"No more we hear the campaign song,  
But, soft and low,  
There comes the chorus from the throng,  
'I told you so!'"

—*The Star*, Washington.



## NEW YORK'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

**A**N important accompaniment of the sweeping Republican victory in the State of New York is the adoption by the people of all the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the late Convention. The people of New York and Brooklyn have also voted in favor of consolidating the two cities and establishing a "Greater New York," but this vote is not legally binding and only serves to guide the Legislature in its treatment of the question. Summaries of the Constitutional amendments have appeared in previous issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST. We append some of the more important comments on their adoption.

**A List of Beneficent Reforms.**—"The adoption of the new Constitution gives this State at one stroke so long a list of beneficent reforms that such good fortune seems incredible. The greatest single gain is the separation of municipal from State elections, so that, beginning with 1896, State officials will be chosen in the even-numbered years and city officials in the odd-numbered years. Most important also is the prohibition of pool-selling, book-making, and other forms of gambling, as well as lotteries. Another section of the first consequence is that which prohibits the use of public money in aid of sectarian schools. Radical changes are made in the judicial system, designed to effect the more prompt and certain administration of the laws. The long-standing abuse of the naturalization laws is abolished by a requirement that an alien must be a citizen for ninety days before voting, instead of ten, which will effectually stop the rush for papers just before election. The issue of passes and franks by railroad, telegraph, or telephone companies to public officers is not only forbidden, but the offending official 'shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the attorney-general.' Other reforms include the requirement that civil-service reform principles shall be followed; the prohibition of 'riders' on appropriation bills, and the requirement that legislative bills shall be printed for three days before passage; the preservation of the State forests; the abolition of the old rule that no more than \$5,000 damages shall be recoverable in case of death by accident; besides many minor changes of advantage. To offset these numerous and great gains there is only the one fault of a provision forbidding contract labor in prison, which does not go into effect until 1897, and which public sentiment must be educated to get out of the Constitution."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

**Future Sectarian Appropriations.**—"The only decisive thing in the revised Constitution concerning what are vaguely called 'sectarian appropriations' is the prohibition of the use of public money or credit for the benefit of schools or institutions of learning 'wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.' There is no prohibition and only indirect restriction upon the use of public money for charitable institutions 'under private control,' whether that control is 'sectarian' or otherwise. The most that can be said of the indirect restriction provided for is that in the right hands it may be so used as to put an end to such abuses as have grown up. The power of the Legislature to make appropriations from the State Treasury for this class of institutions is not taken away or in any way limited, but the general practice has not been to make such appropriations, but to authorize local authorities to make them. The new Constitution expressly declares that it may still authorize payments to such institutions by counties, cities, towns, and villages, but that it shall neither require nor prevent them. . . .

"It simply establishes a supervision over the institutions concerned by a State Board of Charities, and empowers that body to make rules for the reception and retention of inmates on whose account public money is paid. This may result in putting an end to the abuses that have sprung up under the present loose system, such as receiving or retaining inmates not properly a charge upon the public, for the purpose of getting public money for taking care of them and perhaps training them in a particular religious faith. How much the new system will accomplish depends upon how it is administered, but of itself it interferes very little with what are called 'sectarian appropriations' for charitable purposes."—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

**The New Apportionment a Gerrymander.**—"There need be no fear that the legislative apportionment embodied in the new Con-

stitution will tend permanently to thwart the popular will. Gerrymanders generally plague their inventors. They never do a party any lasting good. If the people want to get over artificial barriers to assert their power they will find a way or make one.

"The late elections are a splendid object-lesson on the ability of the people to break down all fences and brush aside obstacles to their will. Of what avail were the Democratic gerrymanders in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri on Tuesday last? If the new apportionment in this State is unjust, that very injustice will be the strongest appeal and incentive to the people to overcome it.

"A gerrymander is a boomerang, as those who resort to it discover."—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

## IMPORTANT STEP IN CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

**A**N order has been promulgated by President Cleveland extending very considerably the classified civil service. The civil-service reformers hail it as one of the severest blows directed at the spoils system. The order extends the classified service to include all employees of lower grades, like messengers, watchmen, and laborers, employed in the departments; all custom-houses having twenty employees, instead of fifty, as now, the \$900 salary line being abolished at the same time; chiefs and assistant chiefs of four divisions; clerks in the offices of post-office inspectors; 1,500 of the 2,300 places in local post-offices now exempted from the rules; assistant teachers in Indian schools; appointments for emergency service. In addition, the power of transferring persons from excepted places to places in the classified service after a year's service in the former is taken away. Several thousand men are affected by this order.

**The Most Important Step since the Passage of the Law.**—"This is undoubtedly the most important step in this matter which has been taken by any President since the Civil-Service Act was passed in 1883, and it will be one of the landmarks of the present Administration. The spoils system is so old and so thoroughly entrenched that it is being uprooted as rapidly as could reasonably have been expected. We are apt to forget that the present is the third generation which has seen it in operation, and it is not strange that a large proportion of people should have come to regard the enormity of a 'clean sweep' as the natural thing. An immediate and radical reform of such abuses was, in the nature of things, impossible. The spoils system could not be abolished summarily, as slavery was. The only way it will be got rid of it is by a blow here and a blow there, growing harder and harder as it becomes weaker. Such a step as Mr. Cleveland is now taking would hardly have been sustained by public sentiment in Arthur's day, and for some years after the passage of the Civil-Service Act the spoilsmen were hopeful of securing its repeal. But each advance has strengthened the cause of reform, until, even after such a 'tidal wave' as that of 1892, the victorious Democrats, many of whom abominate the merit system, could make no headway toward repealing the law in Congress, and they now see their President greatly extending the scope of its operations."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

**Not Desired by the Democratic Party.**—"We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service," said the Democratic National Convention of 1892; 'and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same.' The Civil-Service Act was yet seven years in the future in 1876, and the Democrats of 1892 neither anticipated nor desired any increase of the classified service. Still, doubtless Mr. Cleveland has thought to forestall their wishes and treat them to a little surprise. Populists will be good enough to take notice that while their direct appointment to office by Mr. Cleveland, deeply as he sympathizes with their views, might cause irritation, they are as liable to get their names on the eligible list as Democrats are, or even as Republicans."—*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*

**Slow Progress Natural.**—"The President is entitled to much credit for taking this step. We believe that the thoughtful people of the country have had enough of the spoils system. Certainly it is a disgusting and degrading system. There are few things

more demoralizing and debasing than the 'clean sweep' which we have been taught to look for upon every change in the National Administration. Anything which limits the activity of the official 'headsman' is to be welcomed. And this order of the President will do much to curtail his power.

"It is encouraging to reflect that every advance which this important reform makes is held. There have been no backward steps—no reactions. Perhaps this is a justification for the slowness of the forward movement. There has been much criticism of both President Cleveland and President Harrison for their apparent reluctance to extend the classified service. We believe that those criticisms are just. The whole matter is in the hands of the President. His power is plenary. And yet it may be that it was wise to wait until it was reasonably clear that the people would sustain a forward movement. But, in any event, Mr. Cleveland's new order is right, and it will be favorably received."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

#### GENERAL HOWARD'S RETIREMENT.

BY an order of the War Department, Major-General Howard, commander of the Department of the East, has just been retired for age from active service. He was the second highest officer on the list of active service. General Howard was known



O. O. Howard  
Major General  
U.S. Army

in the army as "the Christian soldier," owing to his sincere piety. He was a great favorite with his soldiers. *The Sun*, of this city, gives a brief sketch of General Howard's exceptionally brilliant career.

**Thanked by Congress for His Services to the Country.**—"Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who will be placed upon the retired list to-day [Nov. 8] at the age of sixty-four years, enjoys the exceptional honor of having by name received the thanks of Congress. He is, indeed, the only officer now on the active list who has this distinction, and he shares it also with but one retired officer, General Rosecrans, who was thanked by Congress for the battle of Murfreesboro. General Howard was named among

those to whom 'the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their Representatives in Congress' were offered 'for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion.'

"But General Howard was distinguished on Western as well as on Eastern fields. After graduating, forty years ago, from the Military Academy, to which he had been appointed from his native State of Maine, he served as a subaltern of ordnance, and was also, from 1857 to 1861, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was made Colonel of the Third Maine Infantry, and commanded a brigade in the first great battle of the war, at Bull Run. Thenceforward he shared for over two years the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, distinguishing himself on the Peninsula, where, at Fair Oaks, he lost his right arm. For his services in that battle he afterward received the medal of honor, and he reached the rank of Major-General of Volunteers on November 29, 1862, and soon afterward the command of an army corps. When, after Gettysburg, reinforcements were sent from the East to the West, Howard's corps, the Eleventh, formed a part of them; and he thereafter continued with the Western army, ultimately succeeding McPherson in command of the Army of the Tennessee. His brevet commission of Major-General in the regular army was given him 'for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ezra Church and during the campaign against Atlanta.'"—*The Sun, New York.*

**The Havelock of America.**—"The law fixing sixty-five as the maximum age of active service in the army necessitates the retirement of General O. O. Howard while he is still at his best; for, at least to the ordinary observer, he shows no signs of age, except in a certain mellowness of character and ripeness of experience. It may be necessary, but it is certainly unfortunate, that a hard and fast rule should deprive this branch of Government service, in not infrequent instances, of men who, though possibly not physically equal to the hardships of active campaigning, are better prepared than their juniors for that administration which is so large a part of the army officer's duty. It is an interesting fact that this law would have excluded from active service in the Franco German war the four great leaders of the German army. It is not needful to give the mere dates of General Howard's eventful life, and to do more than this would be impossible in a paragraph. A brave soldier, a capable officer, a warm friend, and wholly a Christian gentleman, he will be known in history as the Havelock of America. Without religious pretense or obtrusive piety, he has maintained throughout his life his Christian faith unshaken and his Christian purity unspotted. Passing through a storm of obloquy as Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, and by our wicked spoils system made, under Andrew Johnson's administration, responsible for subordinates whom he did not appoint and could not remove, he came out of the tragical wreck of that Department wholly acquitted of all blame, and carries with him to this day, by the mere force of his transparent and guileless character, a reputation which malice has not been able to blur or spot."—*The Outlook, New York.*

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"Has your mind ever been directed to thoughts of eternity?" asked the serious man.

"It has," was the reply. "I've watched the process of constructing a Government building."—*The Star, Washington.*

"In New York the Republican barrel rolled right over the Democratic Hill."—*The Journal, Atlanta.*

"It might be stated at this time that the campaign lies cooked up for the late struggle were neither rare nor well done."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

"This is an off year, and it is painfully apparent that the Democrats are worse off than the other fellows."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

"CHICAGO'S registration figures will drive New York to annexation or drink."—*The Post, Washington.*

"JONES—What's the big policeman clubbing that little man for?"

"Brown—Because he's little."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

"WE have made Tammany see stars. Now let us make them feel the stripes."—*The Advertiser, New York.*

"THE Japanese are partially avenging the civilized world for the misery it has suffered from the Chinese firecracker."—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

"It is sixteen to one that Mr. Bland will never present another free-coinage bill in Congress."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*



## LETTERS AND ART.

## TOLSTOI AND THE COPYRIGHT LAWS.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S actions are as a rule peculiarly stimulative of discussion. His latest action in throwing aside all claims of copyright on his own books is no exception to the rule. I. Zangwill, in the department edited by him in *The Cosmopolitan*, discusses the expediency rather than the ethics of Tolstoi's position, and seems to find much that is commendable in it from the standpoint of mere worldly shrewdness, though he does not think it would be a shrewd position for authors less independent than Tolstoi to take. Mr. Zangwill writes:

"The action taken by Count Tolstoi in waiving the copyright of his works, and the letters that he has sent to the English Press in explanation, and subsequently in modification, of his standpoint, have initiated a discussion as to the ethics of payment for literature. By some, as, for instance, Mr. Robert Buchanan, it is contended that the Count's position is impracticable, and tends to defeat itself, inasmuch as it benefits not the public, but the publisher who secures gratuitous manuscript. But this argument is based upon a fallacy. If the manuscript of a new book were given to only one specified publisher, there would, indeed, be reason in the contention that this favored publisher reaps the author's profit as well as his own. But since the rights are thrown open to all publishers impartially, competition may be trusted to reduce the selling-price of the book to the lowest point consistent with its production at all, for those engaged in the antecedent mechanical processes must be paid at their normal rate, and the publisher must be recompensed for his services as distributing agent. In fact, what happens is exactly what happens in the case of a deceased author whose copyrights have likewise expired—to wit, that portion of the profit which formerly went to the author is eliminated altogether, that is to say, is presented to the public, which, for its part, by reason of the cheapness, buys the book in larger quantities than it would otherwise have done. Thus Tolstoi exactly achieves his object. He charges nothing for his own share in the production of the book, and he secures the widest possible circulation of his ideas compatible with their interest or value.

"But now that, having discovered an unexpected weak point in this course of procedure, arising from the fact that Europe, on which he seeks to erect his Tower of Righteousness, is a Babel-plain, and that his rallying cries, in the process of adaptation to the understanding of the many and diverse populations he would fain inspire, are liable to considerable mutilation and distortion, he has declared his intention of putting a special imprimatur upon the translations of which he approves, it may seem that he will really favor the particular publishers and put money into their pockets. This, however, is again a superficial view, for what will happen is that a part of the competition of publishers will be the competition to get a satisfactory translator, and Tolstoi will thus be securing employment to a competent instead of to an incompetent person.

"While one cannot but admire the great Russian novelist for his attitude in this, as in other matters, it is impossible to forget that the Count has ample means of livelihood, and that however simply he may choose to live now, there is behind him a big experience of courts, camps, and cities, which could not have been enjoyed by a poor man, without which some of the greatest scenes in his novels could never have been written, and through which it was necessary for him to pass to arrive at his present wisdom. Moreover, in our admiration, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Count has by no means been the first to do literary work out of relation to pecuniary profit. Any man who does the best work that is in him, without calculation of loaves and fishes, is exactly on the same moral plane as Tolstoi. The condition of the literary market has always been such that there is no stable relation between merit and reward, and the finest work is always done for its own sake. Sometimes, of course, the loaves and fishes do come—but that is a miracle. Although he has not blazoned it to the world, Mr. Herbert Spencer, to take one example of many, has always done his work regardless of financial reward. Nay, greater than Tolstoi, he has had to pay the costs of mechanical production as well, for even had he thrown, say, the manuscript of the 'Psychology' to be scrambled for by the pub-

lishers, there would scarcely have been the keen competition which the more sensational writings of Tolstoi have induced. Indeed, if the publishers were not swayed by a lively and exclusive sense of profit, I fancy that the followers of Count Tolstoi in this idea of waiving copyright would be legion. I know at least a hundred young men, myself, aye, and old ones by the score, who would gladly give the publishers the right to publish them, nay, who would willingly pay for the high privilege of this super-moral position."

## THACKERAY'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

IN the fourth article of the series entitled "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers" (*The Forum*, November), Frederic Harrison places Thackeray among the very greatest masters of English prose. Mr. Harrison notes that of all the more eminent writers of the Victorian age, Thackeray's life was the shortest; that his literary career, extending over only twenty-six years, produced as many volumes, and he calls especial attention to what he terms the "most striking feature" of this career full of wonderful activity—"that in these twenty-six full volumes in so many modes, prose, verse, romance, parody, burlesque, essay, biography, criticism, there is not one which can be put aside as worthless and an utter failure; not one that falls from his consummate mastery of style; not one that it is irksome to read, to re-read, and to linger over in the reading." The following extracts embody the leading features of Mr. Harrison's paper:

"Thackeray's masterpiece beyond question is 'Vanity Fair'—which, as a comedy of the manners of contemporary life, is quite the greatest achievement in English literature since 'Tom Jones.' It has not the consummate plot of 'Tom Jones,' it has not the breadth, the Shakespearean jollity, the genial humanity of the great 'prose Homer'; it has no such beautiful character as *Sophia Western*. But 'Vanity Fair' may be put beside 'Tom Jones' for variety of character, intense reality, ingenuity of incident, and profusion of wit, humor, and invention. It is even better written than 'Tom Jones'; has more pathos and more tragedy; and is happily free from the nauseous blots into which Harry Fielding was betrayed by the taste of his age. It is hard to say what scene in 'Vanity Fair,' what part, what character, rests longest in the memory. Is it the homes of the *Sedleys* and the *Osbornes*, is it *Queen's Crawley*, or the incident at Brussels, or at Gaunt House—is it *George Osborne*, or *Jos*, or *Miss Crawley*, the *Major* or the *Colonel*—is it *Lord Steyne* or *Rebecca*? All are excellent, all seem perfect in truth, in consistency, in contrast.

"The great triumph of 'Vanity Fair'—the great triumph of modern fiction—is *Becky Sharp*: a character which will ever stand in the very foremost rank of English literature, if not with *Falstaff* and *Shylock*, then with *Squire Western*, *Uncle Toby*, *Mr. Primrose*, *Jonathan Oldbuck*, and *Sam Weller*. There is no character in the whole range of literature which has been worked out with more elaborate completeness. She is drawn from girlhood to old age, under every conceivable condition, and is brought face to face with all kinds of persons and trials. In all circumstances, *Becky* is true to herself; her ingenuity, her wit, her selfishness, her audacity, her cunning, her clear, cool, alert brain, even her common sense, her spirit of justice, when she herself is not concerned, and her good-nature, when it could cost her nothing—all this is unfailing, inimitable, never to be forgotten. Some good people cry out that she is so wicked. Of course she is wicked: so were *Iago* and *Bliffl*. The only question is, if she be real? Most certainly she is, as real as anything in the whole range of fiction, as real as *Tartuffe*, or *Gil Blas*, *Wilhelm Meister*, or *Rob Roy*. No one doubts that *Becky Sharps* exist: unhappily they are not even very uncommon. And Thackeray has drawn one typical example of such bad women with an anatomical precision that makes us shudder.

"And if *Becky Sharp* be the masterpiece of Thackeray's art among the characters, the scene of her husband's encounter with her paramour is the masterpiece of all the scenes in 'Vanity Fair,' and has no superior, hardly any equal, in modern fiction. *Becky*, *Rawdon Crawley*, and *Lord Steyne*—all are inimitably true, all are powerful, all are fearful in their agony and rage. The uprising of the poor rake almost into dignity and heroism, and his

wife's outburst of admiration at his vengeance, are strokes of really Shakespearean insight. It was with justice that Thackeray himself felt pride in that touch. *'She stood there trembling before him. She admired her husband, strong, brave, victorious.'* It is these touches of clear sight in *Becky*, her respect for *Dobbin*, her kindness to *Amelia* apart from her own schemes, which make us feel an interest in *Becky*, loathsome as she is. She is always a woman, and not an inhuman monster, however bad a woman, cruel, heartless, and false.

"There remains always the perpetual problem if 'Vanity Fair' be a cynic's view of life, the sardonic grin of a misanthrope gloating over the trickery and meanness of mankind. It is well to remember how many are the scenes of tenderness and pathos in 'Vanity Fair,' how powerfully told, how deeply they haunt the memory and sink into the heart. . . .

"It is too often forgotten that 'Vanity Fair' is not intended to be simply the world: it is society, it is fashion, the market where mammon-worship, folly, and dissipation display their wares. Thackeray wrote many other books, and has given us many worthy characters. *Dobbin*, *Warrington*, *Colonel Newcome*, *Ethel Newcome*, *Henry Esmond*, are generous, brave, just, and true. Neither 'Esmond,' nor 'The Newcomes,' nor 'The Virginians' is in any sense the work of a misanthrope. And where Thackeray speaks in his own person, in the lectures on the 'English Humorists,' he is brimful of all that is genial, frank, lenient, and good-hearted. What we know of the man, who loved his friends and was loved by them, and who in all his critical and personal sketches showed himself a kindly, courteous, and considerate gentleman, inclines us to repel this charge of cynicism, that he is a satirist—a great satirist, but a cruel mocker at human virtue and goodness.

"This is, however, not the whole of the truth. The consent of mankind, and especially the consent of women, is too manifest. There is something ungenial, there is a bitter taste left when we have enjoyed these books, especially as we lay down 'Vanity Fair.' It is a long comedy of roguery, meanness, selfishness, intrigue, and affectation. Rakes, ruffians, bullies, parasites, fortune-hunters, adventurers, women who sell themselves, and men who cheat and cringe, pass before us in one incessant procession, crushing the weak, and making fools of the good. Such, says our author, is the way of *Vanity Fair*—which we are warned to loathe and to shun. Be it so—but it cannot be denied that the rakes, ruffians, and adventurers fill too large a canvas, are too conspicuous, too triumphant, too interesting. They are more interesting than the weak and the good whom they crush under foot: they are drawn with a more glowing brush, they are far more splendidly endowed. They have better heads, stronger wills, richer natures, than the good and kind ones who are their butts. *Dobbin*, as the author himself tells us, 'is a spoony.' *Amelia*, as he says also, 'is a little fool.' *Peggy O'Dowd*, dear old goody, is the laughing-stock of the regiment, though she is also its grandmother. 'Vanity Fair' has here and there some virtuous and generous characters. But we are made to laugh at every one of them to their very faces. And the evil and the selfish characters bully them, mock them, thrust them aside at every page—and they do so because they are more the stuff of which men and women of any mark are made. . . .

"A more serious defect is a dearth in Thackeray of women to love and to honor. Shakespeare has given us a gallery of noble women; Fielding has drawn the adorable *Sophia Western*; Scott has his *Jeanie Deans*. But though Thackeray has given us over and over again living pictures of women of power, intellect, wit, charm, they are all marred by atrocious selfishness, cruelty, ambition, like *Becky Sharp*, *Beatrice Esmond*, and *Lady Kew*; or else they have some weakness, silliness, or narrowness which prevents us from at once loving and respecting them. *Amelia* is rather a poor thing and decidedly silly; we do not really admire *Laura Pendennis*; the *Little Sister* is somewhat colorless; *Ethel Newcome* runs great risk of being a spoilt beauty; and about *Lady Castlewood*, with all her love and devotion, there hangs a certain sinister and unnatural taint which the world cannot forgive, and perhaps ought not to forgive. The sum of all this is, that in all these twenty-six volumes and hundreds of men and women portrayed, there is not one man or one woman having at once a noble character, perfect generosity, powerful mind, and lovable nature; or one man or one woman of tender heart and perfect honor but has some trait that tends to make him or her either laughable or tedious."

### THE LATE PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

THE English artist and distinguished art-critic, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, died at Boulogne-sur-Seine on Monday, November 5. In this country, Hamerton was known chiefly as a man of letters, and his popular reputation rested upon his "Intellectual Life," which appeared in 1873. In Europe, he was considered one of the foremost writers on art.

*The Dial*, Boston, speaking of him some time ago as an art-critic, said:

"He is thoroughly grounded in the technique. Whatever science, observation, and actual practice can afford for an accurate judgment is at his command. He has lived with nature in the closest intimacy. His mind is happily balanced and admirably constituted. His sense of the beautiful is keen and cultivated. His sanity and disinterestedness are apparent, and so, with all this, he is a safe guide in the interpretation of nature, art, and life. . . . Hamerton's writings have a definite aim and supply a place in our intellectual wants that is not exactly filled by any others."

*The Atlantic Monthly* considers Hamerton's "Painter's Camp" and "Thoughts about Art" as the most useful books that could be placed in the hands of the American art public. Of his famous work, "Transcendentalism in Painting," *The Atlantic* says:

"Hamerton shows that the transcendental tendency belongs necessarily to all men, in some stage of their career, who have reached commanding eminence. . . .

"In treating of the three stages of all labors, 'the mechanical or imitative, the transcendental or reflective, and the intelligently practical,' we are entertained with great, brilliant, and yet mournful illustrations; and the thoughtful and exact language of our own Emerson is returned to us from over the seas. And here we may remark that Emerson is most frequently quoted, except Ruskin. Mr. Hamerton seems to have a most genuine appreciation of Emerson."

*The International Review* speaks of Hamerton's "Thoughts about Art" as an almost perfect work. Of his style, *The Review* says:

"Effect is produced by few touches; no wearying details, Hint and Suggestion being set so clearly before Fancy that the picture is filled out instantaneously, involuntarily, almost unconsciously. His 'Intellectual Life' contains golden grains on every page. It is vitalized with truth. We cannot conceive of any human mind born with the irresistible instincts toward the intellectual life, that would not find, in the volume, not only ample food for deep reflection, but also living waters of the sweetest consolation and encouragement."

**An Important Artistic Discovery.**—"The artistic world of Rome has, of late, been greatly impressed by the discovery of an important work of the Roman artist, Bartholomeo Pinelli, which had remained entirely unknown. It is composed of two hundred and fifty-three pen-and-ink drawings, shaded with sepia, retracing as many scenes from the Greek mythology. It is a whole pantheon of gods and demigods, where one assists, by turns, at their heroic exploits and at their adventures of a more tender kind. The gallantries and the not very exemplary amours of the god of Olympus, of his sons and his court, are rendered with great delicacy. The athletic wrestlings of Hercules, Achilles, Ajax, and Theseus furnish many noble attitudes. Certain dramatic subjects—for instance, Andromache weeping over Hector's tomb, and the death of Alcione—are pages of true beauty where feeling rises to the height of the sublime."—*Eug. Auber, in The Art Journal, London.*

THE Saint-Germain Museum of France, which is reserved for Grecian antiquities, has acquired reproductions of two gold vases, ornamented with reliefs representing a wild-bull hunt, discovered in the little village of Caphio, near Sparta, in Laconia. The Museum has acquired, also, the reproduction of a large vase or kettle of silver-gilt, ornamented with numerous mythological pictures, discovered in the northeastern part of Jutland. M. Bertrand says that this vase was made by the Cimbric at an epoch not far removed from the beginning of our era.



## MAN'S ART AND NATURE'S BEAUTIES.

IT is an ever-recurrent theme, the relation between nature and art, and perhaps there is nothing positively new to be said about it. But, whether positively new or not, when a thing is well said and forcibly illustrated it is worth reproducing. This is the case with an article in a recent issue of *Finsk Tidskrift*, Finland. Emerson in one of his essays insists that utility has a beauty of its own, and that a properly ordered mind can discern a species of beauty in street-pavements and sidewalks. We judge from the tone of the article below that the writer would probably agree with Emerson. He says:

"All classes of people think it their duty to extol Nature and to 'run down' human art when compared with Nature. This is especially common among young people and sentimental lovers. The rhapsodist tells us about 'the temple of Nature,' about 'worship of the beautiful under the dome of the sky,' about 'moonlight and mystery'—all of which has its value, if correctly used. In the mouth of these people, however, it is simply cant.

"Another class of people, among them men like Wordsworth, bemoan man's advent in the wilds of Nature. The English poet lamented the introduction of railroads in the North of England. Such persons hear and see a divine purpose everywhere in Nature, in the shell, the honeycomb, in the flower, in the wave, and in the wind, but none in man's work.

"No doubt there is something of God's glory in the violet, the ore, the cataract, etc., but is there no music of beauty in a bell, brought out from the crude ore? Surely there was a deep meaning in the command: 'On the bells of the horses shall be inscribed 'Holiness to the Lord.'

"Human art—art taken in the widest sense—discloses uses and beauties, which, though inherent in the natural forms, nevertheless are not apparent. The palm-tree is good for food and shade, as well as for beauty. Some one has truly said: 'Every product of nature is a cocoanut, wherein progressive discovery finds the cup of a new use beneath the oakum exterior of a present one, and, within the second use, the nutritious meat of another, and, within the third, the sweet milk of a fourth service and joy.

"There is beauty in color, but is color in itself beautiful? There is beauty in form, but is form itself beautiful? There is beauty in sound and motion, but are they beautiful in themselves? None of these things are separately or independently beautiful, and yet beauty is an intrinsic thing, not an extrinsic or a manufactured quality. The explanation is this. If these things are brought together harmoniously in a single object, then beauty results. The adjustment does not make the beauty, but it discloses it. The apparent mystery is explained by Abt Vogler, when extemporizing on a musical instrument, and who, as Browning tells us, says:

"Consider it well; each tone of our scale in itself is naught;  
It is everywhere in the world—loud, soft, and all is said.  
Give it to me to use! I mix it with two in my thought;  
And, there! Ye have heard, and seen. Consider and bow the head."

"Man's art is a prosecution of God's design as much as the coral polyp is. Musical instruments, pictures, and books are far in advance of simple beauty in Nature.

"For the most part, the Almighty Artist has given us beautifully constructed materials rather than beautiful and finished structures. Nature never works so well in vegetation as when she unites with human industry. Only under cultivation does she produce those new varieties of sweetness and bloom which we so much admire. Arable land prophesied of grain-crops and reaping-machines, but Nature produced these only under human influence. Axes were foretold by trees, mills by cascades, railroads by levels and chasms, but man invented and made all of them. The field of illustration is endless. 'Nature includes Raphael, not Raphael Nature.'

"Man is 'a dim miniature' of the great Originator. He can originate and execute a design; he can appreciate and apply the eternal rules of order, proportion, and the excellence by which the worlds are made. A drop of water mirrors the great heavens and man's mind reflects universal reason.

"Man has a strong and inherited art instinct. He must 'recreate' or, in his sphere, originate 'something out of nothing.' Out of the possibilities which surround him and which he finds in his own 'make-up' he must, compelled by an inherent force, pro-

duce something. This 'something' is higher and greater than its possibility.

"Let us hear no more cant about 'desecrating Nature.' Man is not man until he has passed through the stage of development called culture, and Nature does not 'recognize herself' till manifested in man's work. The outward material forms may be less 'natural' when handled by man's creative hands, but they have become more divine."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**America the Future Home of Art.**—M. Raffaelli, the celebrated French artist, in an interview recently, expressed the opinion that the decadence in French art was due to social causes. For the future of art he considers America the most promising country. France is not so promising because it is in a state of complete anarchy; Germany because of its military régime, and England because the people are too industrious and practical and prefer household furniture to works of art. "In my opinion," he says, "a single nation is henceforth in the condition to create a style responding to our desires for delicate and discreet comfort without great luxury, and that nation is the American. The American people, still so much cried down among us, have the gift of inspiring me with enthusiasm. I believe that during the past century the most enterprising, boldest, most vivacious, most genial natures have left our old Europe to go over there and plant a flag composed of all our colors. Over there they do not have those attachments which bind us to our past, so full of marvelous souvenirs; they do not have, it is true, the direction which was necessary, as we saw a little while ago, for the creation of styles of the past; but there exists, if I am to believe the general opinion manifested in their newspapers, a movement of *ensemble* in the country which may perhaps, passing by this high direction, nevertheless lend itself to the opening-up of a grand movement of domestic art. Then we would see a style arise emanating directly this time from a popular ideal, and I mean by this word popular an ideal arising among the best of us. Certainly there was over there, with the first formation of the great fortunes of the New World, a movement toward luxury, but if I refer to the tastes manifested by the purchases made in our country by the Americans of to-day, we must henceforth have another idea of their taste. In fact, to-day the most beautiful pictures, tapestries, books, and furniture take the road from France to America. I am certain that they will soon have, I repeat it, the imagination of a style in which perhaps will melt the ideas of beauty of all the arts of the past in this idea which will preside over the formation of this style; liberty in simplicity and in order."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

**A Newspaper's Busiest Night.**—"There is one night in every year, in every great newspaper office, when work is done that is least understood of all that goes on in the making of a daily paper; one night when the highest state of fever attends the excitement and strain of the most intense work that falls to the lot of any men, except soldiers in war. That is election night. That is the night when a few men sit down at six o'clock before virgin sheets of paper with the knowledge that before two o'clock the next morning they must cover those sheets with the election returns of a nation, digesting mountains of figures and apprising the public of the results in the most condensed forms, weeks in advance of the official announcements, as sparks might be counted while they fly from the shapeless iron on a blacksmith's anvil. And these calculations must stand the test of comparison with those which the rival newspapers, working without collaboration, as eager competitors, will publish at the same moment. The election figures come in dribbles and atoms, and must be put together as the Florentines make their mosaics. Some of it, we shall see, is plucked from the very air—as a magician seems to collect coins from a borrowed hat—begotten of reasoning, but put down beside the genuine returns with equal confidence and almost equal accuracy. Ah! but that is a work to try cool heads and strong nerves. I am certain no other men in the world include such a night of tension and excitement, periodically, as a fixed part of a workaday existence. No other men, regularly once a year, feel themselves so truly in the focus of an intense public interest, manifesting itself in so many ways."—*Julian Ralph, in Scribner's.*

THE following English artists received awards of distinction at this year's exhibition at Antwerp: Mr. Alma Tadema and Sir John E. Millais obtained diplomas and medals of honor; to Sir E. Burne-Jones, Mr. H. W. P. Davis, and Mr. Henry Moore were given medals of the first class.

## CURRENT POETRY.

THE poet William Morris recently proclaimed that the world has never known a brighter age of poetry than that which is coming and upon whose verge we now stand, and his Canadian brother, Bliss Carman, has colloquially asserted that the great revival is "just around the corner." Stedman, in the closing chapter of his "Poets of America," predicts a renaissance of poetry with the confidence of a seer, but limits himself to the bare prophesy and sets no date or approximate time. He renews expression of his faith, in the last of his Johns Hopkins lectures on "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," where, under the heading of "The Faculty Divine," he states that he, for one, believes that



BLISS CARMAN.

the best age of imaginative production is not past; that poetry is to retain, as of old, its literary import, and from time to time to prove itself a force in national life. "The Press," he adds, "teems with criticism; our time is alert with debate in countless private and public assemblies respecting almost every verse of all renowned poets, ancient or contemporary; texts and editions, even if relatively less in number, compared with the varied mass of publications, are multiplied as never before, and

readers—say what you may—are tenfold as many as in the prime of the elder American minstrels."

And yet the twilight of the poets seems to deepen. If we turn to the magazines and papers of the day, it is only by fortifying ourselves with the immemorial proverb that "the darkest hour is just before day" that we can have hope of the near future.

In *Longman's*, Sir Edwin Arnold devotes himself to making extracts from the Persian text of Sadi Al-Shirazi. The following sample will hardly induce many readers to feel absorbing interest in "Roses from the Gulistan":

Ill-looking people you may roughly handle  
When they shall come betwixt you and the candle;  
But if it be a smiling, sweet-lipped miss,  
Put out the lamp and catch her sleeve, and kiss.

J. Reddie Mallett is accorded five pages in *Temple Bar* for a continuation of his "Cycle of Broken English Verse," wherein Heinrich Hoffman breaks broken English into diverse dialects. Here is a stanza from "Mein Dear Oldt Grandtmama," and one that is not likely to imperil the fame of Hans Breitmann:

Dose folded handts und schmilng lips  
Are crumbl'dt into dust;  
Dose eyes are closed—but shtill I keep  
Mein mem'ries' sacredt trust;  
For tho' dat picshure shouldt decay,  
Und I shouldt roam afar,  
Could I forget der love I owe  
Mein dear oldt Grandtmama?

*Temple Bar* also contains an article on the verse of Constance Naden, who is christened by her eulogist "the Interpreter." We are told that Miss Naden is a disciple of Herbert Spencer, and the writer avers that "true poetry has no cause nowadays to dread dissection of materialism." When we are offered an excerpt containing such bald words as

The gray thought-cells of the brain,

we can readily believe the statement that "these poems were written at college, more by way of recreation than as a serious task."

In *The Gentlemen's Magazine*, Alexander Gordon gives a long and sympathetic review of the lyrics of Robert Fergusson, the Scottish poet and the first inspirer of Burns. Alan Roderick's

"Wiltshire Ballad," in the same magazine, is a strong bit of dialect embodying the bitter thoughts of a hopeless toiler:

Nothing but twoil, vor fifty year—  
No hollidays vor me. . . .  
God! it do mek I laff to 'ear  
Britanniar fools the waves.

*The Atlantic*, for November, contains two poems—a rather labored sonnet on "Indian Summer," by John Vance Cheney, whose pen is usually free and facile, and four truly excellent stanzas, entitled "The Kitten," by Marion Couthouy Smith. This little sketch is one of careful and artistic finish, and will cause readers to watch for further work by its author. Here are some good lines:

The smoldering spark of a race that flames  
Forth in the jungle brood.

In thy curled softness lies asleep  
The splendor of the tiger's leap.

So Nature in some wayward hour  
Draws in small lines her types of power.

And these:

Thy velvet footfalls, as they glide,  
Recall the beauty and the dread  
Of that long, crouching, sinewy stride,  
That furtive, fierce, forth-reaching head;  
We feel that deadly presence pass—  
The dry, slow rustle in the grass.

Since in thy lithe, swift gentleness  
Such hints of power and blight are shown,  
What kinship must the soul confess  
With forces mightier than her own?  
What beast, what angel, shall have sway  
When we have reached our utmost day?

William H. Hayne is represented in *Lippincott's* by a characteristic and quotable quatrain:

## THE TRAITOR.

He gave a patriot's birthright for the flame  
Of purchased power that left his soul forlorn;  
So History's thunder rolls above his name,  
Cleft by the lightning of a nation's scorn.

John B. Tabb has taken to writing chinking-pieces too. *The Cosmopolitan* fills out a page with these very good lines:

## PISGAH.

Of Moses none the place of burial knows.  
Upon the mountain, nearer to the sky,  
For which his soul was pluming, doth he lie—  
A Mecca for the pilgrimage of snows.

*The Academy* never makes a tail-piece of a poem, however small or trivial the piece may be, and at the head of one of its columns glows this little live coal of Grant Allen's fire:

## THE POET'S MEED.

"Who fainteth here, in the mart, forlorn,  
While men stand chaffering by?  
Go ask his trade." "A poet born,  
With a song in his flashing eye."  
"What hath he to sell—coal, cotton, or corn?"  
"Fair thoughts." "Then let him die."

*The Century* contains nothing remarkable in verse, the best of its several contributions being the following pictorial sonnet by Robert Burns Wilson:

## AN EVENING.

Cloud-gloomed, the colorless, disheartened day  
Hath wept itself to death; the fitful wind,  
Upstarting wildly, like some haunted mind,  
Sweeps through the dripping thicket, and away  
Across the darkening fields. It fans the spray  
From huddling weeds that wintry storms unkind  
Have stripped of leaf and bloom—sad ghosts, resigned,  
Trance-like, to buffetings and slow decay.  
The dull flame of the sunset, lingering still,  
Burns faint above the sodden dusk's blurred rim:  
The landscape grows more featureless and dim,  
And stormy darkness surges round the hill.  
But well I love the wind and driving rain,  
Which help me to forget my own heart's pain.

No one, surely no poet, regrets the fact that Edith Thomas has a prolific pen. Where she does not capture the mind she reaches the heart, and often ensnares both. This, by her, is from *The Dial*:



## INADEQUACY.

Thy palace walls were founded well,  
And well its courses thou didst lay;  
One tower defied the genie's spell,  
And stands a ruin to this day.

The Land of Flowers thou didst attain,  
And see the spring's immortal jet;  
Thy staff-worn hand was reached in vain—  
Thy lips that crystal never wet!

With pains the altar thou didst dress,  
And the burnt sacrifice prepare,  
And call upon the God to bless—  
All but the Fire from Heaven was there!

Thou shak'st thy lance on hard-fought field,  
Thou sleep'st, the tingling stars above;—  
Pity and praise sweet eyes can yield,  
But ne'er vouchsafe the Light of Love!

What dost thou lack? 'Tis almost naught  
That parts thee from thy Heart's Desire,—  
A step—a span—an airy thought,  
A pulse-beat more, thou didst require!

William Winter is ever true to himself as a sentimentalist. In "Iona," a lyric of graceful couplets, published in the *Sunday Tribune*, he reproduces the atmosphere that was his benediction when he wrote. A few lines will give the key of the song:

Shrined among their crystal seas—  
Thus I saw the Hebrides.

All the land with verdure dight,  
All the heavens flushed with light;  
Purple jewels 'neath the tide,  
Hill and meadow glorified.

Beasts at ease and birds in air;  
Life and beauty everywhere!  
Shrined amid their crystal seas—  
Thus I saw the Hebrides.

One of the notable books of this transition period is "Songs from Vagabondia," by Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey. This volume gives evidence, as do many others, of the anarchistic element in the spirit of the times. These songs do not come from Vagabondia. It is plainly seen that they came from a highly-respectable Bohemia, but never from Vagabondia. Their title reminds one of the pretty comic-opera girl who, gracefully holding a black mask to her face, announces, to the music of the flute and the viol, that she is a bold, bad robber. That these two young and already famous poets need spiritual regeneration one can have little doubt after reading the opening poem of the collection; but that they are gentle souls, born to the purple, and knowing Vagabondia only as the tourist knows "the road," is manifest. Truly the poem alluded to is "bad" enough, and one that takes great liberty with the writers' audience, but the majority of the songs are not of the same character, and time will, no doubt, cause these minstrels to suppress what their many friends and admirers now generously forgive. Some of these lyrics are fine, noble, chaste, beautiful, and many of them are as jolly as this:

## THE TWO BOBBIES.

Bobbie Burns and Bobbie Browning,  
They're the boys I'd like to see.  
Though I'm not the boy for Bobbie,  
Bobbie is the boy for me!

Bobbie Browning was the good boy;  
Turned the language inside out;  
Wrote his plays and had his days,  
Died—and held his peace, no doubt.

Poor North Bobbie was the bad boy,—  
Bad, bad, bad, bad Bobbie Burns!  
Loved and made the world his lover,  
Kissed and barleycorned by turns.

London's dweller, child of wisdom,  
Kept his counsel, took his toll;  
Ayrshire's vagrant paid the piper,  
Lost the game—God save his soul.

Bobbie Burns and Bobbie Browning,  
What's the difference, you see?  
Bob the lover, Bob the lawyer;  
Bobbie is the boy for me!

The designs of this book are by Tom B. Meteyard, and are masterly conceptions. The prefatory one encloses these lines:

Have little care that life is brief,  
And less that art is long.  
Success is in the silences,  
Though fame is in the song.

An Author Who Helps Others.—"Lying on Mrs. Lynn Linton's table in her sitting-room was a large bundle of manuscripts, upon which I naturally remarked to my hostess: 'What a lot of work you have there on hand! Surely that means two or three new books.'

"Not one is my own. Bundles of manuscripts like these have haunted my later life. I receive large packets from men and women I have never seen and know nothing whatever about. One asks for my advice; another if I can find a publisher; a third inquires if the material is worth spinning out into a three-volume novel; a fourth lives abroad and places the manuscript in my hands to do with it exactly as I think fit, etc.'

"How fearful! But what do you do with them all?"

"One I once returned unread, for the writing was so bad I could not decipher it. But only once; the rest I have always conscientiously read through, and corrected page by page if I have thought there was anything to be made of them. But to many of my unknown correspondents I have had to reply sadly that the work had not sufficient merit for publication, and, as gently as I could, suggest their leaving literature alone and trying something else.'

"You are very good to bother yourself with them.'

"No, not good exactly; but I feel very strongly the duty of the old to the young, and how the established must help the striving. And I am so sorry for the people, and know how a little help or advice given at the right moment may make or mar a career, and how kindly words of discouragement given also at the right moment may save many a bitter tear of disappointment in the future."—*Temple Bar*.

## NOTES.

DR. HOLMES' "Last Leaf," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, contains a facsimile letter which is probably the last matter written by Dr. Holmes which has appeared in print. The following extract seems peculiarly appropriate at this time: "I have lasted long enough to serve as an illustration of my own poem. I am one of the very last of the leaves which still cling to the bough of life that budded in the Spring of the Nineteenth Century. The days of my years are threescore and twenty, and I am almost half-way up the steep incline which leads me towards the base of the new century so near to which I have already climbed.

"I am pleased to find that this poem, carrying with it the marks of having been written in the jocund morning of life, is still read and cared for. It was with a smile on my lips that I wrote it; I cannot read it without a sigh of tender remembrance."

A JAPANESE poet, Prince Arisugawa by name, is gaining renown and popularity among his countrymen by the vituperative verse he is pouring out on China. "Strike and chastise China!" is the message of his muse. His verse is bloodthirsty and contumelious. The Chinese are rated as "arrogant and ignorant," as "pig-tailed vagabonds," "cowards," and "rabble," and the Mikado's warriors are adjured to plant the flag of the Rising Sun on the walls of Peking. His songs are said to be on the lips of every Japanese soldier in Corea.

THOSE who remember the unusual, even startling, but thoroughly fascinating character of Emily Dickinson's letters to Colonel Higginson, published in *The Atlantic Monthly* for October, 1891, will be gratified to learn that all her other available letters are now collected and edited by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, of Amherst. They will be published in two handsome volumes by Roberts Brothers, of Boston, on November 15, the letters to Colonel Higginson forming one of the ten chapters. Beginning in 1845, when Emily Dickinson had but recently passed her fourteenth birthday, the letters fill all the intervening years until her death in 1886, and were written to Samuel Bowles, Dr. J. G. Holland, "H. H.," and other persons of distinction.

IN the report of a London literary tally-keeper, we are told that nearly 1,000 novels a year are got out in England. That is about two and a half novels, most of them in three volumes, for every day in the year. We have tried to keep tally of the fresh stock in the New York novel market, and, so far as we can make out, it averages about ten novels in book form a week, or nearly one and a half per day, most of them but a single volume. The supply of foreign-made goods in our market exceeds that of domestic. We must stir up our American novel-writers.—*New York Sun*.

LAST week Dr. Conan Doyle made a pilgrimage to Mount Auburn, and, as an accredited member and representative of the Society of English Authors of London, decorated the grave of Oliver Wendell Holmes with a beautiful memorial, expressive of the respect and affection of the authors of England for the departed. This consisted of a number of sago or cycus palms, tied with purple ribbon and ornamented with large bunches of English violets, bride roses, and asparagus vines. To this tribute was affixed a card with a suitable inscription.

MR. CECIL CLAY has published a volume of reminiscences of his dead wife, Rosina Vokes, with a selection from published criticisms on her work. The inscription is as follows: "Some tributes to the memory of Rosina Vokes, collected by her sorrowing husband to commemorate a life of infinite love and patience, of rare unselfishness, industry, and genius, dedicated to her friends—that is, to all who knew her!"

## SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

## SUNRISE ON THE MOON.

THE following description of Sunrise on the Moon, although in part imaginary, and given as a dream or nightmare, may be accepted as speculation based on scientific knowledge. Mr. J. Munro, in *Cassell's Magazine*, November, clothes the hard facts of science in the language of poesy. We begin with his description of what may be called "Earth-Rise" on the Moon:

"By and by, a golden light appeared in the east, behind the distant line of cliffs, and a vast orb, resembling the Moon, but many times larger, rose with serene majesty into the heavens. Unlike the Moon, however, it seemed to shed no radiance around it, for the sky remained as black as ever. The light from its poles was of a dazzling luster—owing perhaps to the polar ice-fields—but that from the middle zones was dimmer and more shadowy, and varied in tint from a pale green to a ruddy brown and a clouded blue.

"The blue patches were probably seas, the brown and green ones continents, with their deserts and vegetation; and I fancied I could trace a configuration like that portion of the Earth comprised between America, Africa, and Europe, even to such details as the British Isles.

"The light around me had grown so much brighter that I turned to see where it came from, and behold! a still more mar-



THE SURFACE OF THE MOON AS SHOWN BY THE REFLECTED LIGHT OF THE EARTH.

velous sight. Away to the westward rolled a wild chaos of darkness, commingled with bluish light, which I can only compare to the waves of a stormy sea when tipped with lilac phosphorescence, and above the distant horizon in the funereal sky, a strange and glorious meteor was blazing like a comet. Its disk was equal in size to that of the Sun, and of blinding intensity, but its color was a kind of lavender-blue inclining to purple, and a silvery-white radiance, like that of the Milky Way, extended from it far into the night. What was that brilliant luminary which reminded me so forcibly of an electric arc-lamp when its carbons are burning blue? [The writer evidently refers to the Sun.]

"I turned once more to the prospect which had first engaged my attention; but I need not linger on the succeeding phases of the dawn. It is enough to say that as the splendid star mounted up the sky, the illumination became stronger, until a gray-blue daylight showed all the features of the landscape. I then saw that what I have called a sea of darkness was, in reality, a vast gray plain, and that its purple islands were the peaks and craters of volcanoes. The high cliffs beyond were not the shores of a continent, but part of a stupendous wall of rock which encircled the plain like a rampart. I discovered that my own station was near the verge of this stupendous precipice, and my brain sickened when I found that its crags dropped sheerly down to the plain, many thousands of feet below.

"The summit was jagged with lofty pinnacles of rock, standing as towers along the wall, and enormous gaps like the em-

brasures of a battlement. It cast a long, sharp-pointed shadow, as black as jet, athwart the plain below, on which the craters of the extinct volcanoes, as yet unpenetrated by the light, resembled wells of ink; but as the meteor ascended higher and higher, the shadows by degrees drew back, or became lighter. Not a vestige of human habitation, or animal life, or vegetation could be seen anywhere. Apparently there was not a drop of water, stagnant or running, and the rise of a sort of mist from the ground, here and there, was the only sort of energy.

"Although it was now broad daylight, the sky, except in the neighborhood of the luminary, remained as black as ever: or at least an indigo-blue so deep as to appear black; and the stars had a cold, harsh, bluish aspect.

"When I looked in the opposite direction I saw a still more unearthly prospect—a weird and rugged wilderness of serrated mountain ranges, extinct volcanoes, conical peaks, isolated hills and bosses of rock, walled plains and cindery deserts, traversed by streams of solid lava, or cleft by deep, wide cañons, and interspersed with the cones of exhausted geysers, or the basins of dried mud and mineral springs, like the terraces and 'paint-pots' of the Yellowstone. The earth and rocks were of all colors, from the white of a deposit like snow, and a species of granite or milky quartz, to the yellow of sulphur, from the red of a vermillion to the greens and blues of other natural pigments of volcanic origin; but the prevailing tint was gray, and the light of the sky so checkered the scoriated and blistered surface with black shadows that it seemed to be carved out of ivory and ebony.

"Here, too, I could see no trace of life, unless some splintered columns on a hill-side were the petrified trunks of an ancient forest; and again the idea came to me that I was looking on the rigid lineaments of a defunct planet.

"Dead, perhaps, but not absolutely free of life, for as time went on I began to observe that low forms of vegetation, such as lichens and cacti, were shooting from the arid soil, in the growing heat of the luminary, and were imparting a ruddy or green tinge to the gray plains and mountains. Nor was that all, for I was nearly frightened out of my wits as I discovered a huge serpent gliding past me, as I lay upon the ground. Another and another followed; and not snakes alone, but monstrous toads and flying insects, as gigantic as crocodiles or the winged dragons of past geological eras.

"They were of all colors and patterns, to match the earth and rocks, but the majority were black and white. Occasionally a serpent gobbled up a toad, and a toad snapped at a dragon-fly; but still the legion marched on like a great army. I wanted to run away, but I was rooted to the spot; and—horror of horrors!—an enormous snake glided over my prostrate body. In an agony of fear I struggled to escape from its bloated and slimy folds, but all in vain. I yelled aloud, and—I awoke."

**Is Cancer Contagious?**—The origin and propagation of that terrible scourge, cancer, is still a mystery, but some light is now and then thrown upon it. The recent observations of Dr. Guelliot, of Rheims, France, described before the recent Lyons Surgical Congress, are particularly interesting, and seem to promise noteworthy results. The experiments of Hanan and of Moran have shown that cancer can be grafted on to animals of the same species. If it can be thus purposely propagated, there is no reason for doubting that it can be accidentally inoculated. Whether it is actually so inoculated can be discovered only by careful observation, and false deductions are more easily avoided in country districts where the antecedents and mode of life of the population are well known. The unequal distribution of the disease is a striking phenomenon. Thus while 100,000 persons in Paris or Rheims supply 100 victims, the corresponding figures for a village in the Ardennes and a district of the Aisne respectively are 266 and 1,400. Instances have again been known of a particular district, a group of houses, or even of individual houses, that have been especially visited by the disease. It would seem that nothing short of contagion could explain this. More instructive still are examples of cancerous affections appearing successively in two persons living constantly under the same roof. Dr. Guelliot cites 103 such instances. The transmission frequently is effected through wearing-apparel or table-utensils. Twice inoculation occurred through a tobacco-pipe. Dr. Guelliot thinks that the influence of heredity is exaggerated.



## THE NEW TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

WHILE the germ-theory of disease has not apparently secured universal assent, the experiments of its advocates certainly seem to arouse universal interest, which is not, moreover, quelled by an occasional popular disappointment such as followed the application of Dr. Koch's lymph. Dr. de Roux has been more fortunate, in one respect at least, with his new treatment of diphtheria than Professor Koch was. The public has not gone prematurely wild over it and forced disclosures before the experiments warranted them. Dr. de Roux, as our readers have been made aware, communicated his methods to the recent International Medical Congress at Buda-Pesth, and Dr. Paul Sollier describes at some length, in *Revue Encyclopedique*, Paris, October 15, his compatriot's experiments. These experiments in serum-therapy (inoculation with serum from animals rendered proof against the disease by previous treatment with its poison in doses of progressively increasing strength), appear to have covered a large field and to justify high expectations, as will be seen by the following extract from Dr. Sollier's article:

"Dr. de Roux's communication on the treatment of diphtheria was not merely the chief feature of interest of the Congress at Buda-Pesth: one may say without exaggeration that it constitutes the most important advance in medicine which has been achieved for many years, not merely from the scientific point of view, but also and above all from the practical point of view of grappling successfully with one of the most formidable and deadly maladies which have ever afflicted humanity.

"Serum-therapy, which is still in its infancy, has been recognized since 1891, when Behring and Kitasato made known the properties of the serum of animals rendered immune against tetanus and diphtheria. Since then Dr. de Roux has pursued his researches upon the treatment of the last-named affection by anti-toxic serums, at first upon animals, and then upon children. Messrs. de Roux and Yersin had already demonstrated that in diphtheria the poisoning follows angina [croup] or inflammation of the larynx, and is heralded by the presence of spurious membrane in the throat and larynx, before the poison has done its work. The diphtheric poison is secreted at the surface of this false membrane, and, being absorbed by the ulcerated surfaces, passes into the system and infects it. It will now be readily recognized that the more extended the surface of this false membrane the greater the absorption of the poison. Consequently the most rapid destruction of the false membranes as soon as they are formed is the first step in the treatment of the disease, and the means by which it may be arrested. Now, if one can succeed in introducing into the organism a substance which neutralizes the toxin thus formed in the false membranes by the diphtheric microbe (the Löffler bacillus), it is clear that it will prove an almost infallible remedy. This is the aim which inspires Dr. de Roux's treatment by anti-toxic serum.

"The toxin is produced by cultivating the virulent bacilli of diphtheria in a bouillon, in contact with air, by a procedure into the technique of which we will not now enter. Pure, a dose of ten cubic centimeters [one-third of an ounce] killed a guinea-pig in forty-eight hours. Messrs. de Roux and Vaillard have found that it is less dangerous when administered with iodine. To confer immunity on animals, they injected half a cubic centimeter of iodized toxin into a rabbit. The animal withstood the first dose. After a few days the injection was renewed, and the process was continued for several weeks, with gradual augmentation of the quantity of the poison, until it was possible to administer the pure poison without killing the animal, which is then said to be 'immune.' Dogs, sheep, and goats all furnish a good anti-toxic serum, but of all animals the horse withstands the strongest doses, and this fact should be availed of for obtaining a large supply of anti-toxic serum. It is proved in fact that the administration of the serum of an animal thus rendered immune from diphtheric poison is perfectly innocuous. An animal to which one administers a sufficient dose of this serum will then withstand a dose of the poison that would have killed it without such preparation. The serum is a preservative and therapeutic agent, not only as regards the toxin, but in respect also of the living virus which gives birth to it.

"These properties of anti-diphtheric serum, discovered by

Behring, form the basis of the treatment of diphtheria. They are due to a special substance called 'anti-toxin,' the nature of which is as little known as that of the toxic principle itself.

"Meantime what has Dr. de Roux done? After numerous experiments on animals he operated on infants at the hospital for infantile diseases. He injected under the skin of the flank 20 ccm. [about two-thirds of an ounce] of serum. This injection, rendered antiseptic, produced no ill consequences in any case. After twenty-four hours he administered another similar dose, or perhaps only half the quantity. This generally sufficed to effect a cure.

"What were the results? Let the figures speak; they are eloquent. The mean mortality of the institution, which was 51.71 in 100, fell to 24.5 per 100 under the new treatment. But this is giving the whole figures in a lump. Let us distinguish the groups. In pure diphtheric angina, that is to say, for the primordial manifestation of diphtheria, the mortality fell from 41 to 1.7 per cent. In pure croup the percentage fell from 67 @ 68 to 24.4. In cases complicated with other diseases the beneficial results were less marked, the mortality ranging from 50 to 63 per cent.; but such cases afford no just criterion. The evidence gained is that pure croup taken in its early stages need not now be more fatal than any other infantile disease."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## COUNTING BY TWELVES INSTEAD OF BY TENS.

THE decimal system of numeration seems so natural to most of us that we never think of questioning it. The fact is, however, that there is nothing natural about it; it is just as arbitrary as numeration by eights or by sixes would be—the argument in its favor is simply that it is convenient and of widespread use. Numeration by twelves was anciently common, and still survives in chronological and other divisions, as the twelve months in the year, the twelve inches in the foot, the twelve ounces in the pound. The origin of the decimal system is ascribed, no doubt correctly, to the primitive custom of reckoning on the fingers. To what was the other due? This question is ingeniously, and it seems to us correctly, answered by a writer in *The National Druggist*, November. He says:

"The first man who, with a forked twig, described a circle in the sand, found, probably, before he quit playing with his newly-found figure, that if he applied the points of the fork to the furrow thus traced, and stepped them around it, he divided it into six equal parts. Subsequently, when drawing lines through the figure (aimlessly, probably, as each of us has done hundreds of times in childhood), it was found that if a line be drawn from one of the points thus obtained, through the center of the circle, it intersected the circumference at another of the points. The drawing of a line perpendicular to the first, or dividing the circle into quarters, is another perfectly natural operation, and one that would occur to any one aimlessly making figures on the ground. The latter line, striking the periphery exactly midway between two of the original points, divides the circle into twelve equal parts.

"When primitive man first began to observe the heavenly bodies with any degree of accuracy, and with his expanding intelligence began to feel the need of the division of time into definite periods, he noted that the Moon changed from a slender thread of light to the full round orb, and back again to a thread, in twenty-eight days. This period was probably his first division of time (after the day, of course,) and we still find savages reckoning time by 'moons.' Still later, he noted that the Sun did not follow one and the same course every day, but gradually shifted until it reached a certain limit, and then passed gradually backward until it again reached a limit. In the course of time man learned that the Moon filled and waned thirteen times while the Sun was moving from one path in the heavens back to the same path again. The primitive astronomer pictured this recurrence, in his mind's eye, as a circle in which the Sun was moving, and finally coming back to the point of departure. He could not divide this circle into thirteen parts with his rude instruments, but he could easily divide it into twelve, and so he accepted the division thus naturally prepared for him. A similarly natural and rational

cause may be assigned to the adoption of the prime seven as the number of the second sub-division of time (the day being the first)—the 'mysterious and sacred number seven,' concerning which so much nonsense has been written.

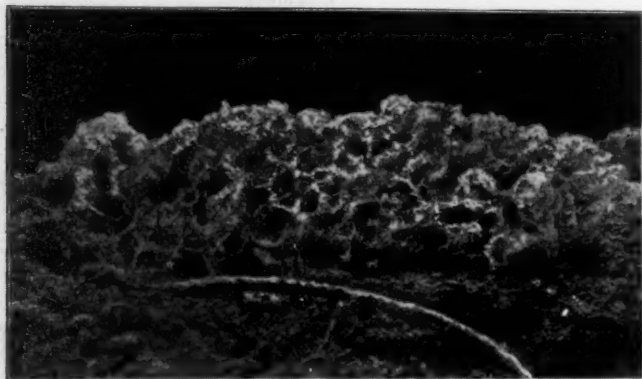
"The natural subdivision of the lunar month into four periods, well marked by the luminary itself, would occur to any and every person, were it not for that strange tendency of the human mind, especially among primitive peoples, to seek remote and supernatural causes for every natural phenomenon, intensified, as it has been, by thousands of years of inculcation of myths erected into religious tenets."

### LEAF-CUTTER ANTS AND THEIR MUSHROOM GARDENS.

THE ant as a worker, as a civil engineer, as a colonist, and as a soldier, is well and popularly known; the ant as a gardener and dairyman is also well known, though less widely known; but the ant as a mushroom gardener will be to most people something entirely new. Fritz Möller, a German naturalist, from observations on leaf-cutter ants in South America, has established as a fact what has been before but mere conjecture, namely, that these ants cultivate a fungus for food, keeping their mushroom "gardens" diligently weeded and protecting them from the sun and weather. Möller's results are detailed in a recent work, the following *résumé* of which appears in *Naturen og Mennesket*, a Copenhagen magazine.

"Möller was started in his work by the following remark in Th. Belt's book, 'The Naturalist in Nicaragua': 'I believe that the leaf-cutter ants are in reality mushroom growers and eaters.'"

"Already, in 1863, Bates, in his book, 'The Naturalist on the Amazons,' had raised the question regarding the use made by



THE FUNGUS GARDEN OF THE LEAF-CUTTING ANT.

the leaf-cutter ant of the enormous quantity of leaves cut and carried underground; but it was Fritz Möller who showed what that use was.

"The leaf-cutter ant, *atta discigera*, is about 6.5 mm. [quarter of an inch] long. Its jaws are very strong, with serrated edges, and clash together laterally. The ant begins at the edge of a leaf and cuts out a piece in about five minutes, revolving on one of its hind legs as a pivot. When the piece is almost cut out, the ant goes on to the main portion of the leaf, cuts through the last piece, uniting it with the severed portion, drags up the latter, balances it on edge between its forelegs, and then, grasping it with its jaws, lifts it above its head so that the center of gravity of the load is above the ant itself. It then marches off down the stem to the base, over the ground to the end of the 'ant-street,' and along this to the next, traveling at a uniform speed and never letting go its load. The weight carried was often found to be twice that of the ant and sometimes as much as ten times its own weight. . . .

"The nests of the *atta discigera* are usually below the surface of the soil, but covered wherever necessary with a thick mass of withered pieces of leaves, twigs, etc. . . . The interior of the nest is filled with a curious spongy mass, full of chambers, very much like the coarse sponges used in bath-tubs, in which the ants were seen running about, and in which were found eggs, larvæ, and pupæ. This is the fungus 'garden,' and the food of the

ants. It is separated from the roof and lateral walls of the nest by a clear space.

"Upon examination, the garden is found to consist of an immense conglomeration of small round particles of not more than .5 mm. [one-fiftieth of an inch] in diameter. These are penetrated by, and enveloped in the white hyphæ [branching filaments] of a fungus, which hold the particles together. These hyphæ are similar to each other throughout the nest. . . . Strewn thickly upon the surface of the garden are round bodies about .25 mm. [one-hundredth of an inch] in diameter, which always occur in the nests, except in the very young portions of the garden. They consist of aggregations of peculiar swollen hyphæ, called by Möller 'clumps,' and are the principal food of the ants. A microscopical examination of the particles of which the garden is composed shows that they contain remains of leaves, bits of epidermis stomata, and spiral vessels.

"If a nest be broken into and the garden disturbed, the ants will collect it as quickly as possible, especially the newer parts, taking as much trouble over it as over the larvæ, and covering it up in a hurry to protect it against the light. A nest 1 meter by 50 cm. [39 by 20 inches] was broken into, and twenty-four hours later a new roof had been put over it.

"If a portion of garden be left to itself and in darkness, the ants having been removed, the hyphæ develop in a thick mass several centimeters high; the 'clumps' are used up, apparently supplying material for it, while conidia [spores] are formed all over the mass.

"Some ants' nests were placed under a bell-jar and supplied liberally with rose-leaves. The ants made no use of them and soon died. Möller supplied some ants with a piece of 'garden'; they rebuilt it and covered it so far as they could. It shrank in size from day to day. The ants brought out the old pieces and added them to the wall. When the 'garden' was all exhausted the ants died. He starved some ants for five days and then supplied them with a piece of 'garden.' They immediately began to eat of the 'clumps.'

"Möller succeeded in making the ants build in captivity. He supplied them with a sandy floor, bits of 'garden' and fresh leaves. The dish in which they worked was covered with a glass lid and this again with a dark cloth. The ants built in it without covering the 'garden.' In this way, Möller was able to observe the processes, methods, and habits of the ants.

"An ant bringing in a leaf proceeds to cut it into halves, repeating the process till it has a very small piece left. This it holds between its forefeet and turns round, crushing it in its jaws until the whole is reduced to a round ball of pulp. This it then takes and adds to the 'garden.' So well is the kneading done that no single cell remains uncrushed. Möller observed that the hyphæ of the fungus grew through and round one of the particles in a few hours. . . .

"In the nests are a number of small workers who were supposed to do the kneading, but they do not do it. Their function is the weeding of the 'garden,' and this they do so well that a portion of it removed and grown in a nutrient solution gave a perfectly pure culture, not even containing bacteria.

"Möller observed not only the *atta discigera*, but several other species of leaf-cutter ants, and gives detailed descriptions of his discoveries, both as to their characteristic features and as regards their 'streets' and manner of working."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Sources of Aluminum.**—The presence of aluminum in clay, says *The Age of Steel*, October 27, has led to wild notions as to its available quantities. Men have looked on a clay bank and indulged in visionary estimates of the wealth that was simply waiting for a large shovel and a roomy wheelbarrow. It is, however, stated as a cold scientific fact by a member of the United States Geological Survey, that until some radical change is made from the present method of reducing aluminum, bauxite must continue to be the chief source from which the metal is obtained. This mineral, according to geological researches, is at present located in Arkansas and in the southern part of the Appalachian Valley, extending from Adairsville, Ga., to Jacksonville, Ala. The continuity of these deposits is not yet demonstrated, and the possible or probable supply is an unknown quantity. That science will ultimately devise efficient and economic methods of reducing aluminum, by which the ubiquitous white metal can be more generously used, is simply a matter of time.



## RECENT SCIENCE.

**The Strength of the Swan's Wing.**—A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, in speaking of the force of the blow of the wing of a swan, refers to the statement that it is sufficient to break the leg of a man as a "tradition," and seems inclined to doubt its truth. In relation to this a correspondent of *The National Druggist*, November, states that the first surgical case that he had in the State of Arkansas was setting an arm that had been fractured in that manner. The accident occurred on Swan Lake, near Shawnee Village plantation, in Mississippi County, in the winter of 1870. The patient, a hunter for the Memphis market, was "fire-hunting" at night, and a band of swans flew at the light. The man was in a little pirogue, and instinctively threw his arms up to protect his head. The left arm was struck by the wing of one of the birds, and sustained a compound fracture of the forearm, both bones being broken. "From what we then saw," says the writer, "and several years' subsequent experience, we have no doubt of the ability of the swan to break the leg of an ordinary man by a stroke of the wing."

**Inheritance of Artificially-Produced Conditions.**—A large and influential school of modern biologists denies that any acquired characteristic can be inherited. They explain away the numerous facts that seem to the ordinary to prove the contrary, and challenge the production of a single authentic instance of the class. This is rendered somewhat troublesome by the fact that they insist on giving their own definition of the word "acquired." Every one agrees, however, that a malformation or diseased condition produced artificially comes under this head. If a man whose leg had been lost in an accident should have children with but one leg apiece there would be nothing more to say on the subject, but unfortunately [for science] this never occurs. The late Dr. Brown-Sequard once induced artificial epilepsy in some guinea-pigs, and these had epileptic offspring. This, said the biologists in question, proved nothing. The animals probably had a tendency to epilepsy, which had been only developed, not caused, by the experiment, and it was this tendency—inborn, not acquired—that had been inherited. Now, however, we learn from *Nature*, October 25, that Dr. Leonard Hill, of University College, London, operated several months ago upon a pair of guinea-pigs, producing a droop of the left upper eyelid by the division of a nerve. To this pair two offspring have just been born, each of which exhibits a well-marked droop of the left upper eyelid. "A very large series of experiments," says Dr. Hill, "are, of course, needed to eliminate all sources of error." Still, it would seem difficult to explain away such results as these.

**A Snake's Strange Meal.**—The following curious incident is described in *Nature*, London, October 25. One of a pair of boas belonging to the Zoological Society was found, one morning recently, to have swallowed its mate. The surviving snake was nine feet long while the other was eight, and the swallower was so distended by his enormous meal that its scales were almost separated, and it was unable to coil or to move. "There is every reason to believe," says *Nature*, "that in accomplishing this almost incredible feat the snake acted by mistake, and that it devoured its companion by what deserves to be called an accident. The larger boa was fed with a pigeon before the house was closed for the night. It swallowed the bird, and the other boa was then given a pigeon, which it had begun to swallow when the snakes were left for the night. It is believed that the larger snake then caught hold of the part of the pigeon which projected from the other's mouth and gradually enveloped, not only the bird, but the head of the other snake. Once begun, the swallowing process would go on almost mechanically. As the swallowed snake was only one foot less in length than the swallower, and of equal bulk, weighing about fifty pounds, the gastric juices must have dissolved the portion which first entered the snake's stomach before the remainder was drawn into the jaws. Though still rather lethargic, the surviving boa is not injured by its meal."

**Heat for Steam from Melted Slag.**—The extraction of heat from melted slag for steam-making purposes has been successfully accomplished in New South Wales, Australia, according to *The Industrial World*, Chicago, November 1. The slag is poured from an ordinary furnace into tubes set vertically through a boiler shell, the diameter of the tubes increasing toward the lower end. The heat passes through the tubes to the surrounding water. The solidified contents of the tubes, together with

the skins which form upon the dumping pots, are delivered to a wrought-iron car passing below the boiler, and the feed-water is passed over them. The output of slag from one 112 by 60 inch silver-lead furnace furnished 60 horse-power of steam at Broken Hill, where the experiment was tried.

**The Firing of Projectiles by Successive Explosions.**—The idea that greater speed can be given to a projectile by exploding several charges behind it in quick succession, thus giving it a series of fresh impulses, is not a new one. The multicharge gun was a form in which it seemed to promise success. In this gun the auxiliary charges were placed in chambers situated at intervals along the bore of the cannon and discharged by the shot itself as it passed them. This device has never come into practical use, but the idea due to Sir Henry Bessemer—of firing the charge in two instalments—has recently been revived by Harris P. Hurst, an American inventor, with more promising results. The cartridge of the Hurst gun, according to *London Engineering*, October 19, is in two parts—a central steel tube containing about 10 per cent. of the charge, and a space around it holding the rest. The latter explodes first, and by its flame ignites the charge in the tube when the projectile has moved forward about thirty inches on its way. We learn from newspaper reports that recent United States Government tests of the gun do not show any increased speed of the projectile, but that the shock of recoil is greatly diminished by the device.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

It is reported that one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Kansas will soon be converted into an aluminum factory.

TESTS by the Navy Department show that aluminum is not available for naval uses. It is reported that barnacles attach to it, and that it corrodes in salt water.

A VERY fine display of aurora was observed in New Zealand and South-eastern Australia on August 20. At Sydney the southeastern sky assumed a peculiar green tint on that date at 6:35 P.M.

ACCORDING to *The London Engineer*, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway is now building sixty electric locomotives, each capable of drawing eight hundred tons at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, and also a number of motor cars.

TO mask the smell of kerosene add amyl acetate to the extent of about one per cent. (ten grams to the liter). This not only modifies the disagreeable smell and converts it into a not unpleasant aromatic odor, but seems to make the flame brighter and whiter.

THE Chinese dentist makes artificial teeth from the femur of an ox, and inserts them by passing a copper wire through them and fastening to the adjoining teeth. They are ornamental rather than useful, and the cost of three or four amounts to twenty-five or thirty cents.

A BOARD of United States engineers has reported favorably upon the construction of a canal from Great Falls, on the Potomac River, to Washington, a distance of about 10 miles. The estimated cost is \$3,765,000, and more than 6,000 horse-power would be available. About 4,500 horse-power of this would be necessary to generate sufficient electricity to light the public buildings and streets of Washington.

ASBESTOS is used in paints, roofing, and building materials as a non-conductor of heat, for steam-packing, for fireproof cements, for tubing, for shovels, fork-tines, cloth, rugs, cord, and sewing-thread. In the household it is now made into hearth-blowers, stove-polishers, mats, sadiron rests, and for baking-paper. It will come in time, no doubt, to furnish fire-proof handles, aprons, carpets, and a dozen other things.

"THERE is practically no limit to the speed that can be attained on a railroad," said Edison in a recent interview. "It is wrong to assume that there is. The only limit there could be would be the point at which the engine and cars break up or fly to pieces. I think that great speed will finally be attained, and it will be when we are able to obtain electricity direct from coal. The discovery of a way of converting coal directly into electricity will be the turning-point of all our methods of propulsion."

SOME of our English cousins are disposed to poke fun at American physicians for inventing big names (in bad Greek) for trivial diseases, but, on the whole, the British doctor is not behind us in that respect. A late number of an English medical journal has an article on "Thalassotherapy,"—which means, in plain English, sending your patient to the seashore to recuperate. Possibly the word has a Continental origin, as there has just been held at Boulogne a Congress of Thalassotherapy, at which a large number of Thalassotherapists were gathered together.

A WAY TO DISPOSE OF SEWER-GAS.—An apparatus is now on trial in Great Britain, says *The Age of Steel*, St. Louis, November 3, which, it is claimed, will abate the sewer-gas nuisance that is poisoning the atmosphere more or less in large cities. This apparatus is a combination of a street-lamp and an extractor, in which both the lighting and destructive powers of the offensive gas are utilized. The gas can be drawn up the standard, which is connected with the sewer-pipe, from a distance of 450 yards and at the rate of 580 feet an hour, when the burner is consuming fifteen feet of gas per hour. The luminosity of the gas-flame is stated to be increased in the operation by five per cent.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## SENATOR HOAR ON UNITARIANISM.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was elected President of the National Unitarian Conference in 1891. On the death of Mr. Curtis, August 31, 1891, Senator George F. Hoar was chosen President, and presided over the session of the Conference held in October last. His address as President at that conference is published in *The Unitarian*, November. We quote some of its most striking passages:

"It is not yet a century since the name 'Unitarian' was first borne by an American church. The word is not found in the first edition of Johnson's Dictionary. We have never been strong in mere numbers. Yet how have the men and women to whom, whether in honor or reproach, it has been applied, mingled with the best life in a thousand communities! What poets, what prophets, what inspired orators, what sages, what counselors, what grave and reverend men in chair of state, in legislative chambers, on judges' bench, in college-halls, what fathers and mothers and daughters in Israel, what martyrs and reformers, what benefactors, what soldiers who gave their young lives for their country, or came home from battle victors, living and laurel-crowned! . . .

"But while we support and stand by this great organization of our denomination, and while we demand of our brethren and sisters their most zealous and devoted service in the work of the Unitarian parish, let us remember that these are instrumentalities for teaching and promoting chiefly the things in which we agree with devout men and women of the faith everywhere, and not those things in which we differ from them. The Sermon on the Mount, the two sublime commandments upon which hang all the law and prophets, the entire precept and example of Jesus Christ, constitute to our minds the chief portion and essence of Unitarianism, as they constitute, I believe, to the Methodist, to the Calvinist, to the Episcopalian, the chief and essential part of Methodism or of Calvinism or of Episcopacy. We have a statement of faith, a liturgy, a priesthood, and a scheme of salvation. And, if we maintain that either of these is not assented to in principle and substance by the great body of worshipers of other denominations, we are so far making the very serious admission that it is not supported by what, to many thoughtful minds, is the strongest single argument for immortality itself; namely, that it has its support in the consent of all devout souls, and in the instinct of universal humanity.

"I do not look for the coming of the time when what are called sects or denominations will disappear. Still less is the time to be expected or to be desired when the emulation which comes from separate organization will cease to be one of the most powerful forces in Christian activity. In the time of the Apostles they began to say, 'I am of Paul' and 'I am of Apollos,' and, with a change of name, they have been saying it ever since. The seven churches to whom the angel of Patmos sent his messages had acquired, within the time of a life which began as early as the life of the Saviour himself, a separate, individual, human character and quality, each as distinct from that of the other as that of Hamlet is from that of Othello. These distinctions, these organizations, these rivalries and emulations, these strifes, are to continue until the end of time. From them, as from all things human, will come much evil, but mingled with, and, as I believe, in the end to be subdued and overcome by, a far larger good. But we are here to assert our property as brethren and as Christians in whatever any of them has that is excellent in its history, in its achievements, in its literature, or in its examples of brave and holy men or women. Although a dweller in Massachusetts, I claim property as an American and a countryman in Starr King of California, as I do in George Washington of Virginia. If I were a Presbyterian, I would claim a like property, as a Christian, in Starr King, the Unitarian, as in George Washington, the Episcopalian. No Athanasian creed can shut out my soul from the soul of George Herbert. No church politics can make my senses numb to the fragrance of that wreath of lilies, 'The Christian Year' of John Keble. When Archbishop Ireland, then Bishop of Minnesota, announced that, of the liquor-sellers in his diocese, less than 5 per cent. were of the Catholic faith, I wished to pay my profound homage to the man who had brought this to pass;

I felt that his Christianity and that of my revered and beloved master, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, were, in essentials, very much the same. When somebody told Abraham Lincoln, during the war, that General Grant drank whiskey, he said he should like to send a barrel of the same kind to each of the other generals. I should like to send a barrel of Archbishop Ireland's theology to the other bishops. When the same man uttered in Washington, two or three years ago, his brave rebuke to the men who despoil our Southern fellow citizens of the glory of their American citizenship, I felt I should like to send some of our Protestant clergy to his Sunday-school. If the dear theologians have said anything unkind of us, let us hope they will think better of it when we meet them hereafter, where they will know even as also they are known."

**The Gospels an Impossible Rule of Life.**—In discussing the moral limitations of self-sacrifice, Mr. F. H. Bradley (*International Journal of Ethics*, October) maintains that the moral standard of the primitive Christians was one-sided and that to accept the Gospels as a rule of life to-day is both impossible and undesirable from an ethical point of view. He says: "If 'Christianity' is to mean the taking the Gospels as our rule of life, then we none of us are Christians, and, no matter what we say, we all know we ought not to be. If Greek morality was one-sided, that of the New Testament is still more one-sided, for it implies that the development of the individual and the State is worthless. It is not merely that it contemns victory over the forces of nature, that it scorns beauty and despises knowledge, but there is not one of our great moral institutions which it does not ignore or condemn. The rights of property are denied or suspected, the ties of the family are broken, there is no longer any nation or patriotism, and the union of the sexes becomes a second-rate means against sin. Universal love doubtless is a virtue, but tameness and baseness—to turn the cheek to every rascal who smites it, to suffer the robbery of villains and the contumely of the oppressor, to stand by idle when the helpless are violated and the land of one's birth in its death-struggle, and to leave honor and vengeance and justice to God above—are qualities that deserve some other epithet. The morality of the primitive Christians is that of a religious sect; it is homeless, sexless, and nationless. The morality of to-day rests on the family, on property, and the Nation. Our duty is to be members of the world we are in; to be in the world and not of it was their type of perfection. The moral chasm between us is, in short, as wide as the intellectual; and if it has been politic to ignore this, I doubt if it is politic any longer. We have lived a long time now the professors of a creed which no one consistently can practice, and which, if practiced, would be as immoral as it is unreal."

**Pulpit Plagiarism.**—"It is notorious that in England there exist a sentiment and usage regarding pulpit plagiarism which belong to a plane much lower than the average standard of our country. The advertisement and sale of sermons, for the use more especially of clergymen of the Established Church, have long been an unblushing affront to honesty and decency. The Rev. Charles Buck, in his book of 'Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining,' states that not far from one of the English universities, three different clergymen, on three successive Sundays, delivered the same discourse and to the same congregation. More recently, Lord Teignmouth relates that on the same day he heard in Dublin two sermons of Mr. Venn (of Clapham) by two clergymen in different places. Yet more recently an English clergyman, who was chaplain at a station on the continent, preached a volume of Caird's sermons right through without giving credit.

"Professor Shedd, in his 'Homiletics and Pastoral Theology,' quotes the following: 'The English Churchman contains the following announcement: "A clergyman of experience and moderate views, who distinguished himself during his university course in Divinity and English Composition, will furnish original sermons, in strict accordance with the Church of England, in a legible hand; at 5s. 1d. each. Only one copy will be given in any diocese. A specimen will be sent if wished for. Sermons made to order, on any required subject, on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply."'"—*Hartford Seminary Record*, October.



## A PRECURSOR OF LUTHER.

WHEN Martin Luther was an infant of two years, his celebrated theses were strikingly anticipated by the ten propositions which were advanced by Jean Laillier, or Lellier, a priest of Paris. By English writers, however, Laillier seems to have been almost entirely overlooked, Henry C. Lea, in his "History of the Inquisition in the Middle Ages," being the only one of such writers, we are told, who makes any reference to him. Writers of other nations mention him in connection with Huss, Wyclif, Calvin, and other Reformers, and the Rev. S. G. Ayres, assistant librarian of Drew Theological Seminary, endeavors to rescue Laillier from the obscurity into which he has fallen among English-speaking people, by means of an interesting sketch in *The Methodist Review*. He obtains the material for this sketch from the Register of the University of Paris, which Fleury copied in his "*Historique Ecclesiastique*," Brussels, 1726. Mr. Ayres writes as follows:

"Jean Laillier was a priest of Paris, a graduate of the University, and a licentiate in theology in the year 1484, the year following Luther's birth. In July, 1485, he presented ten radical propositions, some of which were aimed at the most vital doctrines of the Church:

"I. 'St. Peter received from Christ neither power over the Apostles nor primacy.'

"II. 'All those who compose the ecclesiastical hierarchy have received equal power from Jesus Christ, so that the priests are equal in power and jurisdiction in the government of the Church.'

"III. 'The Pope cannot remit all punishment by plenary indulgence, even though granted justly and with reason.'

"IV. 'Abbots and priors do not give absolution in virtue of the Keys, but by custom only. Therefore, confession is not a divine ordinance.'

"V. 'If you ask about the Pope, the less said the better.'

"VI. 'The simple priests are useless.'

"VII. 'Those who confess to mendicant monks, even by the prescribed rule, are not absolved, but must confess the same to their priest.'

"VIII. 'John XXIII. did not have the power to enforce the decretal *vas electionis*.' (This condemned Jean de Poilly.)

"IX. 'The decretals and decrees of the Pope are simply mockeries.'

"X. 'The Romish Church is not the chief of the other Churches.'

"On the last day of the same month he was cited by the Faculty of the Sorbonne to appear before them. He laid before them his ten propositions, with others. The new propositions were nine in number, and were each answered in turn by the Faculty."

The Faculty, we are told, pronounced all these propositions blasphemous, heretical, or impious.

"Soon after Laillier applied to the University for his degree of doctor. At this time the theological faculty brought forward a new proposition, extracted from former writings of Laillier. This proposition stated that a simple priest could consecrate the holy oil and could ordain as well as the Pope or bishop. Further, all priests were equal in power and jurisdiction. St. Thomas had as much authority among the Indians as St. Peter among the Romans. It was decided that this must be publicly recanted, and also that Laillier could not have his degree.

"Nothing daunted, he immediately appealed to Parliament. By them, the case was sent back to Louis, Bishop of Paris, for investigation. This the bishop began in connection with Jean Cossart, the inquisitor, and four doctors selected by the theological faculty. Laillier presented four propositions reaffirming his position on the following points:

"1. 'The uselessness of fasting in Lent.'

"2. 'The limitation of the authority and power of the Church' (quoting Gerson and D'Ailly in support of his position).

"3. 'The denial of the Romish position concerning the history of celibacy.'

"4. He also stated that Gerson, in his treatise, 'Of the Spiritual Life of the Soul,' had presented propositions more radical than his own.

"The theological faculty immediately condemned these propo-

sitions. They especially denied the statements respecting Gerson. The bishop and inquisitor agreed to proceed separately. While these investigations were going on, the Faculty was not idle. They presented the case to Arnoul Alouf, 'Promoter of the Officialty,' of Paris. They informed him that the propositions of Laillier had been preached in several places to the scandal of the faithful, and that they had already been condemned by the Faculty of Theology as scandalous, schismatic, damaging to the doctrine of the Church, aiming at rebellion against superiors, blasphematory against the saints who had been canonized by the Pope and the Apostolic See, suspected of heresy, pernicious, rash, presumptuous, and contrary to good manners. Alouf ordered Laillier to retract publicly."

Laillier does not appear to have been of the stuff of which martyrs are made, for, the account tells us that he recanted openly on June 23, 1486. He probably had no other aim than the internal reform of the Church. His bishop appeared quite willing to condone his errors, but the Pope issued a Bull forbidding the faculty to grant him the doctorate. In conclusion, Mr. Ayres says:

"Weak and fickle as he proved to be, still his life was not in vain; for it stimulated thought, and that, too, in the very direction that was taken afterward by the Reformation, namely: 1. The denial of early historical celibacy; 2. The denial of the power of the priest, and a hint at the priesthood of all believers; 3. The setting forth of the foolishness of the worship of saints; 4. The denial of Papal authority; 5. The denial of the primacy of St. Peter in authority and jurisdiction; 6. The denial of the power to grant indulgences. Jean Laillier is the connecting link between Gerson and D'Ailly of the Council of Constance, the men who there attempted the internal reformation of the Church, and Bricconnet and Le Fèvre, the immediate precursors of Calvin."

**Individual Cups at the Communion.**—*Zion's Herald* (Meth.-Epis.), Boston, presents, what seems to us, the strongest argument we have seen against the use of individual cups. It says:

"We see in the present movement for individual cups an uncalled-for emphasizing of the divisions of society, and a mistaken concession to the too prevalent tendency toward cleavage on personal or class lines. The danger in this direction to our unity as a people, no one need be told, is very great. It is a danger that threatens Church and State alike. The communion-table has been hitherto jealously guarded as the most powerful protest against this whole spirit, as the strongest possible witness that the Church is one from top to bottom, from center to circumference—that it is a *brotherhood* within whose sacred circle no distinction of black or white, rich or poor, male or female, young or old, bond or free, should be recognized. Where prejudice or patronage or pride of purse have been permitted to have their way in this matter, it has been felt by every true-hearted, unsophisticated disciple that the religion of the lowly Nazarene had been misrepresented. Caste-barriers in India have been prostrated at the communion table. Shall we erect them here in America?"

**Church-Unity.**—"We are a long way off yet from an ideal Church-unity, but we might make vast strides toward the realization of that ideal, and thus to the conversion of the world to the principles of Him of Nazareth, if some of the various branches of Christendom would take the initiative in the direction of federation or solidarity. The action of the various churches thus far has only been tentative and preliminary, and about once in so often a spasm of talk arouses the Church to wistful longings for unity. A Grand Council of American Churches, to which delegates should be elected, not according to the quota of membership in each denomination, but as our various States are represented in our National Senate, by perfect equality of representation, thus securing to our smallest sects equal weight and influence with those that are larger, and giving to the deliverances of such a conclave not authoritative but simple commendatory power, might throw light upon this question in the guidance of which the churches could walk and have peace, and might be, after all—only a babel of tongues and strife!"—*The Rev. R. De Witt Mallery, in Christian Literature, November.*

## EMERSON'S RELIGION.

A SERIES of articles on the religion of eminent American writers is appearing in *The Arena*. We have already published portions of several articles of the series (Whittier's Religion, Vol. IX., p. 378; Walt Whitman's Religion, p. 590), and present below extracts from another article. The writer, W. H. Savage, traces a close connection between the Transcendental movement in New England and the warfare instituted by Carlyle, in his "Signs of the Times" and "Sartor Resartus," upon shams. He quotes Lowell as saying that the publication of Carlyle's works was in New England "the signal for a sudden mental and moral mutiny." Puritanism had lost its power, we are told, but its sham effigies still filled the seats of power. The result on the public mind is given in the following picturesque description by Lowell in his essay on Thoreau:

"The nameless eagle of the tree Ygdrasil was about to sit at last, and wild-eyed enthusiasts rushed from all sides, each eager to thrust under the mystic bird that chalk egg from which the new and fairer creation was to be hatched in due time. Every possible form of intellectual and physical dyspepsia brought forth its gospel. Bran had its prophets, and plainness of speech was carried to a pitch that would have taken away the breath of George Fox. Even swearing had its evangelists, who answered an inquiry after their health with an elaborate ingenuity of imprecation that might have been honorably mentioned by Marlborough in general orders. Everybody had a Mission (with a capital M) to attend to everybody else's business. . . . Not a few impecunious zealots abjured the use of money (unless earned by other people) professing to live on the internal revenues of the spirit. Some had an assurance of instant millennium as soon as hooks and eyes should be substituted for buttons."

Into the midst of this mutinous condition of mind and morals stepped forth Ralph Waldo Emerson. In him, Mr. Savage says, "the sanity and divinity of this movement found their highest and final expression." Mr. Savage proceeds as follows:

"Now let us see what it was that Emerson gave to his audience—his version of 'the everlasting gospel' of religion and life. He taught, in the first place, that this universe is a spiritual universe, a manifestation of God.

"'Ever fresh, the broad creation,  
A divine improvisation,  
From the heart of God proceeds.'"

"There is, he said to his fellows, no such thing as 'dead matter,' no such thing as a world outside God, made by Him as a carpenter builds a house, and then cursed by Him for a bad job when it was finished. . . .

"All things, from atoms to sidereal systems, from the springing grass to the soul of man, are

"'By one music enchanted,  
One Deity stirred.'"

"And this one Deity is the Eternal Goodness.

"'Love works at the center,  
Heart-heaving away;  
Forth speed the strong pulses  
To the borders of day.'"

"Think of Ralph Waldo Emerson standing, sweet-faced as a seraph, and as calmly audacious, in the valley of dry bones and proclaiming such a message as that! The dry bones declared, with an infinite amount of clatter and dust-raising, that it was rank paganism. But he said it, and the gentle nature that he invoked made answer in rain and dew, and now the clover blooms, and children play, where ghosts sat in council and dreamed that God was dead.

"A second point in the new doctrine was this: The soul of man lives and moves and has its being in and from this Soul of the Universe. This, to be sure, is good Bible doctrine, having Paul to stand its sponsor. The trouble was that Emerson believed it and the Churches did not. To him it was a fact; to them it was a phrase.

"'As a plant upon the earth, so a man rests upon the bosom of God; he is nourished by unfailing fountains, and draws at need inexhaustible power. . . . Once inhale the upper air, being admitted to behold the absolute nature of justice and truth, and we learn that man has access to the entire mind of the Creator, is himself the creator in the finite.'"

"A Boston minister said, the Sunday after his death, 'Mr. Emerson was a Christian theist.' That was not exactly what they said on the 15th of July, 1838, when he had concluded his

famous address before the Divinity School in Cambridge. On that occasion, he published what we may call the soul's declaration of independence. Before that day, it had been the fashion in the religious circles of New England to quote Scripture texts to prove one's right to hold the opinion of some man long ago dead and buried. Emerson boldly declared that the soul itself is the source and seat of authority, the creator of texts and their rightful lord. 'Jesus,' he says, 'was better than others, because He refused to listen to others, and listened at home.' If a man is to hear God speak, he *must* listen at home. The best he can hear elsewhere will be only an echo. This should be plain enough.

"'Yet see what strong intellects dare not yet hear God himself, unless He speak the phraseology of I know not what David, or Jeremiah, or Paul. . . . They say with those foolish Israelites, 'Let not God speak to us lest we die. Speak thou, speak any man with us and we will obey.' Everywhere I am hindered of meeting God in my brother because he has shut his own temple doors, and recites fables merely of his brother's, or his brother's brother's God.'"

"If one say to-day 'Mr. Emerson was a Christian theist,' there will be, if anything, only the faintest murmur of dissent, even on the part of orthodox critics. But *then* he was a 'pantheist' and a 'pagan.' In 1848, in his 'Fable for Critics,' Mr. Lowell termed him a 'primitive pagan,' and within the remembrance of men still young *The North American Review* termed his doctrine and his spirit 'refreshingly pagan.' There certainly could have been no more open and emphatic denial of all the then common theories of human nature than the philosophy advanced by the man who found Boston Unitarianism too narrow to hold him. We may thank God and take courage. The paganism of the year 1848 is the Christian theism of to-day. Emerson retracted no word that he ever uttered. . . .

"'Religion or worship,' he says, 'is the attitude of those who see that the nature of things works for truth and right forever. Scepticism is unbelief in cause and effect.' It is the attitude of a man who does not see that as he deals, so he is, and so he appears. It is the behavior of the man who does not see that relation and connection are not somewhere and sometimes, but everywhere and always—that what comes out of life is what was put into it. The Andover Board of Visitors might possibly still say that such a statement puts the truth 'poetically and sentimentally,' and that it is therefore dangerous and misleading. . . .

"Does any one ask: What did such a man think of the soul's destiny? As I have done elsewhere, so here, I summon him to speak for himself. This is his opinion:

"'Everything is prospective, and man is to live hereafter. That the world is for his education is the only sane solution of the enigma. . . .

"'I am a better believer, and all serious souls are better believers, in immortality than we can give grounds for. The real evidence is too subtle, or is higher than we can write down in propositions. We cannot prove our faith by syllogisms.'"

"We must find its evidence in the hints that Nature gives us, in

"'The grand recoil  
Of life resurgent from the soil  
Wherein was dropped the mortal spoil.'"

## DEAN HOLE INTERVIEWED.

DEAN HOLE, who is now on a visit to the United States, has been subjected to that American procedure called an "interview." As he is a high dignitary of the Church of England—Dean of Rochester—eminent as a preacher, distinguished as a scholar and author, an intimate friend of Thackeray, Dickens, and Tennyson, what he has to say is of interest. Gilson Willetts gives the interview in this week's *Outlook*. He tells us that the Dean looks upon the Church of England as divided into three parts, "High, Low, and Broad," and then he subdivides the High into extreme Ritualists and those "quite content to obey simply the strict letter of the Prayer-Book." He has no very great regard for the Broad. "Their teaching is too indefinite, and they are apt to rely too much upon their own wisdom, and to patronize others."

In referring to the Church and the temperance question, the Dean declared that those whom he represented believed that drunkenness can be cured, "not by restraint but by spiritual influence and common sense." He advocates the opening of



museums and picture-galleries on Sunday. He said: "We can easier lead a man to the house of God from exhibitions of the beautiful than from the public-house." What he said on the relation of the Church to the labor question is worth quoting in full:

"I believe the chief ambition and highest hope of those who love the Church best and are working most heartily for it is to make their Church once more, by winning back the working-classes to her, what she was for fifteen hundred years—the Church of the English people. Every year shows some new development in plan and effort to win back the working-classes, to prove to them that the Church is no respecter of persons, that her gates are free and open to all, and, in the words of Bishop Cleveland Coxe, she has never a son to honor before the rest. One of the most effectual plans toward this end was the abolition of the pew system: instead of dividing a church as you divide a train over here, into Pullman palace cars and ordinary coaches, our pews are now open to all alike. Special services are now held for the workman, and Saturday nights our cathedral is crowded. Just what the Church of England is doing for the workman in the way of organized help is evident in our Church Institutes, our Workmen's Clubs, and the public parks. As for ceremony, observance of the ritual, and what might be called 'stage business'—well, unless it is perfectly sincere, the people will have none of it."

### WAS THE APOSTLE PETER EVER AT ROME?

THE Rev. Mason Gallagher, D.D., has written a book with the above title which, he says, is a "critical examination of the evidence and arguments presented on both sides of the question." Dr. Gallagher's conclusion is that St. Peter never was at Rome at all, and that the Roman Catholic doctrine that he was the first Bishop of Rome—the beginning of the line of Popes which it is claimed reaches from St. Peter to Leo XIII.—is a myth.

*The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, November, is very severe in its criticism of this work. It says:

"The book before us could not have been written by any one, at the present day, who had a reputation to lose. In learned ecclesiastical circles, within and without the Church, the coming of St. Peter to Rome, and the importance of that event in the historical development of Roman supremacy, are things as well established as the Copernican system. But, even as Brother Jaspers may still be found, who maintain stoutly, and quote Scriptural authority for their statement, that 'the Sun do move,' so does Protestantism conveniently retain for the purpose of its anti-Roman crusade a brigade of champions with lusty lungs and brains impervious to critical light, who go on serenely grinding out objections refuted a thousand times by Catholics, and abandoned as worthless by the better class of Protestants. Yet, we cannot afford to ignore these books of the 'baser sort,' for they circulate largely among the vulgar, that is, precisely among the class which still retains some vestige, however perverted, of Christian faith. . . .

"We wish to protest, in our turn, against Dr. Gallagher's strange mixing together of two things so distinct as faith and theological science. Millions believe firmly in the Roman Pontificate of St. Peter, and its consequences, without being able to sift the value of the testimonies by which these tenets can be proved. Even if Protestants could make out their case, that 'there is no historic proof that Peter founded the Church in Rome,' this would not make a single true Catholic waver in his faith; for we believe this and every other doctrine of faith on the authority of Holy Church. It is not true, therefore, that the burden of proof lies upon us. It lies upon those who presume to assert that Christ's Holy Church has erred in what all concede to be a fundamental article. From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the Roman Pontiff has sat on the Rock of Peter; and surely it is now an insane task to attempt to unseat him by merely negative arguments. So much for faith. If the question be approached from a scientific standpoint, we must discuss it 'calmly and dispassionately,' like any other historical fact, and free from the theological bias which disfigures Dr. Gallagher's book from beginning to end. Historical evidence is mainly accumulative. It will not do to take the intima-

tions of Ignatius, Clement, Caius, Papias, and a hundred others, all pointing in the same direction, and endeavor to break them as so many separate sticks. They are bundled together; and bound together they neither break nor bend. The straits to which Protestant writers against Romanism are driven, especially now that their best writers have openly given up the contention that St. Peter was never in Rome, is shown by the (we must call it) scurrilous language in which Dr. Gallagher sees fit to indulge when speaking of the Fathers of the Church. He reminds us of a pettifogging lawyer striving to bolster up a desperate case by browbeating the witnesses. If Protestantism can stand such champions, we surely have no reason to complain. We only fear that some intelligent non-Catholic reader will be tempted to suspect that Dr. Gallagher, with his unmistakably Hibernian name, may be a Jesuit in disguise."

**The M. E. Church in Germany.**—Few persons who are interested in the work of the A. P. A. against the Roman Catholic Church are aware of the fact that Germany refuses to recognize the M. E. Church, because it is an American organization. It seems that the Methodists of Germany will be forced to sever their connection with the American body, or else remain unrecognized by the Government.

P. S. Junker, Editor of *The Evangelist*, Bremen, writes:

"The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany have no cause to wish for a separation from their American brethren. Our Church has international character. Her center, true enough, is in America, but her members are spread over all the world, and all her members, ministers, and conferences have equal rights. Yet a separation from America may become desirable. Years ago, when we asked to be incorporated as a State Church in Prussia, we were told that Prussia had enough trouble with one Church which is ruled from abroad (the Roman Catholic). That was in the years of the *Kulturkampf*. It is possible that the objection no longer holds good. The world is daily becoming wiser, and perhaps the Government has learned that the Methodist Episcopal Church does not desire to meddle with politics. But should the authorities still refuse to give us official recognition as long as we are connected with a 'foreign' Church, then we must seriously consider whether it is not time to separate."

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD has been giving a lecture in London on "Unitarians and the Future." It is said that she is not a brilliant speaker, but she was almost impassioned in her appeal to Unitarians to "cast away the husk of Puritanism, and to avail themselves of all the help that can be given to religion by ritual, literature, architecture, and art."

THE Lutheran Church has 26 theological seminaries in the United States, with 1,033 students and 90 professors, and property valued at \$1,097,800. It has 35 colleges, with 5,162 students and 297 professors, and property worth \$3,024,500, and also 37 academies and 13 ladies' seminaries, with a total of 5,427 students and 301 professors, the value of the property being \$767,250.

AMSTERDAM offers an international competition for a monument to Thomas à Kempis, the author of the "Imitation of Christ." Plans must be submitted before January 15, 1895, to the committee, which gives instructions to applicants. The monument is to be erected at Zwolle, near Mount Saint Agnes, where the great monk died at ninety-one years of age.

We have Labor Day, and Hospital Sunday, and other memorial occasions, but the English Churchman goes ahead of the record and proposes a Sanitation Sunday. The Church Sanitary Association suggests that the seventh Sunday after Trinity be known as Sanitation Sunday, because the Gospel for the day contains the record of Christ's disciples distributing wholesome food to those who were already in the enjoyment of fresh air, pure water and abundant light, thereby indicating the divine will that man shall enjoy fullness as well for the body as for the soul.

A CASE of great interest has just been decided in Montreal. The *Canada Revue* published articles that were antagonistic to the Roman Catholic clergy, whereupon the Archbishop of Montreal issued a circular-letter to be read in all the churches of his diocese, condemning the *Revue* for having "insulted religion;" and forbade all the faithful, on pain of the refusal of the sacraments, to print, sell, distribute, read, receive, or keep in their possession any copies of this paper. The proprietor of the *Revue* brought suit for \$50,000 damages. Judge Doherty has decided that the Archbishop's circular was not libelous, and, even if it were, "that it was privileged."

IN a recent sermon Dr. Richard Glover, of Bristol, England, ascribed the weakness of the Church to the inadequate preaching of the Gospel. He said: "What is wanted is preaching of Christ. Ministers are innumerable, but it would be better if we could change quantity for quality."

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## THE NEW CZAR.

AMONG the many articles which have lately been written about Nicolai Alexandrovitch, who has now become Nicholas II. of Russia, two especially claim the attention of Europeans. The first appeared in the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, Zurich. The writer does not deny the possibility that the Czar may have good intentions, but believes that he is entirely unable to perform the duties of his office. We give a translation of the article somewhat condensed:

According to orthodox Russian custom, his father caused him to be instructed principally in religion and in the history of his race. Of all European Princes, he has probably received the least education. He knows, of course, something of foreign languages, his French is good, but with German he is even less acquainted than his father, who disliked that language and did not speak it fluently. He cannot be said to be popular in the sense in which this word is applied to Prussian Princes; the Imperial family shuns the public, and the name of the Czarevitch was rarely mentioned. The prevalent opinion is that he is not particularly interested in anything; not even in the army, although he is the Commander-in-Chief of all Cossack regiments. He has had very little instruction in politics. The few times that the Czar chose him as his representative he seemed perplexed and ill at ease. He was almost unknown to the world until 1891, when, while traveling through Asia, a murderous attack by a Japanese drew attention to him. It is impossible to think of this young man of twenty-six without grave apprehension, when we remember that he is physically weak, has not been taught to act on his own initiative, lacks proper mental training, and at the same time is called upon to rule over an immense Empire and nearly one hundred and twenty millions of souls as an irresponsible autocrat.

The other article appeared in the cautious *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna. Its writer is careful not to commit himself to statements which might not be verified in the future; but he nevertheless believes that the Czar's character is much misunderstood and his ability much underrated by the world in general, and that his sympathies are not with the Pan-Slavists.

The paper warns its readers that nothing positive is known of the new Czar's character. The St. Petersburg Court does not live enough in sight of the public to warrant positive assertions with regard to the character or deeds of any of its members. But there are many signs which warrant the belief that a more liberal era in Russia is at hand. The paper says:

The man who was entrusted with the education of Nicholas II., General Bogdanovitch, is known throughout Russia for his great learning and humanity. Curiously enough, his ancestor was a Jew, who was knighted by the Polish King Bona. General Bogdanovitch is loyal to the Czar and his House, but this loyalty did not prompt him to play the part of courtier while performing his duties as instructor. With much openness and truthfulness he has informed his princely charge of everything that goes on in the world, if we may judge by the men with whom Nicholas Alexandrovitch surrounded himself. Among the friends of the new Czar is such a man as the liberal and well-informed Prince Uchtomsky. The English governess of the Czar, a Miss Laykol, also has his confidence. Among his relations, the Czar has great friendship for Christian Frederic, the exceedingly liberal-minded Crown Prince of Denmark. It is also a well-known fact that, among his nearer relations in Russia, Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovitch alone has his full confidence. The Grand Duke is president of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and is a liberal and a freethinker.

Among the best-authenticated anecdotes illustrating the new Czar's liberal views is one in which he is said to have submitted a memorial to his late father, concerning the persecution of the Jews. Accompanying the memorial were notes in his own handwriting, condemning, in very strong terms, the persecutions of Russian Israelites. Another occasion on which the Czar showed his love of justice was in the Bjelosselsky affair. Prince Bjelosselsky-Bjelosersky, the Adjutant of the Czar, inherited 50,000,000

rubles at the death of his father. The will, however, contained the stipulation that a quarter of the fortune should be given to his step-sister. Prince Bjelosselsky refused to carry out this provision of the will, and no one dared to call the influential Adjutant of the Czar to account. At last, the sister complained to the Czarevitch, and he caused the dismissal of the Adjutant as well as the carrying out of the provision of the will. Such stories may be rejected as mere gossip; but there are plenty of proofs that the new Czar is humane in disposition.

It was the Czarevitch who originated the energetic measures for the relief of the sufferers in the famine of 1891. It was he who caused 50,000 rubles to be raised as a famine fund, which sum was entrusted to Leo Tolstoi.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

THERE is a growing feeling in Mexico that the States of the Great American Continent must do more than heretofore to foster friendship between their peoples. The efforts made by England to increase her influence in Central America proves that we are not yet safe from European invasions. *The Financiero*, Mexico, nevertheless thinks that the United States Government is inclined to be domineering, while it should lead only. The paper says:

"The present situation in Central America is a grave one. On the one hand we have Guatemala sullenly hostile toward this country [Mexico]; the deep-seated dislike of the Guatemalans for Mexico manifesting itself in the utterances of its politicians who have been angered by the resolute attitude of President Diaz in maintaining the rights of Mexican citizens along the border and in asserting the intention of the Government to force the Guatemalans out of Mexican territory. Further in the South, Nicaragua has involved herself in difficulties with both the United States and England, owing to the arbitrary acts of Nicaraguan commanders on the disputed Mosquito Coast. . . . It is true the United States does not always maintain the Monroe Doctrine with vigor, but, all the same, the American people are firmly attached to it, and will call any Administration to account for failure to enforce the Monroe Doctrine when there is real danger of a European re-conquest of any important part of this hemisphere.

"No one can doubt that, were the United States to be divided into small and feeble countries, Europe would begin to seize portions of the New World. Under one pretext or another, the re-conquest would begin. The integrity of this hemisphere is only to be maintained by a cordial adoption, among all the nations inhabiting it, of the Monroe Doctrine, *i.e.*, the Americans for the Americans—not for the North Americans, but Mexico for the Mexican Americans, Central America for its own people, and the superb continent to the South for the South Americans. And the Monroe doctrine should also suffer this revision: that it should be made to mean, and very distinctly, that the Americans of the United States are to remain where they are, or, if they must conquer new territory, that they should go North or out among the islands of the Pacific."

The paper thinks that the Americans are practically tired of continental English interference on the Mosquito Coast, and that the Monroe Doctrine is being reaffirmed. The chances of a great Latin Union in Central America are then discussed:

"Some Americans would like to have Mexico extend a protectorate all over Central America, and, supported by the moral influence of the United States, maintain the public peace in that region. American statesmen regard Mexico as alone capable of maintaining a stable Government, and would make her the guardian of her Southern neighbors. England would not relish this extension of Mexican influence, for it is to her interest to keep Central America divided and gradually to extend Westward and Southward her domains of Belize. The result of the Mexican protectorate would be the gradual absorption of Central America, and this country might, in the contingencies of the future, possess Cuba as well, and thus would be established a great Latin-American Power which would serve as a barrier against any future attempt at aggression from the North."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



## THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

PRINCE Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, the new Chancellor of the German Empire, is of exalted birth. Bismarck was only a simple country squire when he began his career, and the last Chancellor v. Caprivi only a gentleman, who did not even own any property.

Although the choice of the Emperor is not considered a definite one, it is accepted by many as a concession to the popular demand that the Chancellor should represent the majority of the Reichstag. It is thought that his influence is likely to obtain a working majority. The *Danziger Zeitung*, Danzig, describes his career as follows:

"Chlodwig Carl Victor, Fürst of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst and Prince of Ratibor and Corvey, was born in 1819, the second son of Franz Joseph of Hohenlohe. His brother inherited the extensive Bavarian estates of the family, and he remained comparatively poor until the family came into possession of Ratibor and Corvey, when the present Chancellor was given the Schillingsfürst estate, which entitled him to a seat in the Bavarian Reichsrath. He always followed the Liberal and German-National policy. In 1849, he became German Ambassador in London, but was soon recalled. He was made Premier of Bavaria in 1866. His aim was always the creation of a German Empire as opposed to the Bavarian Parliament, which then seemed inclined to favor the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He succeeded in bringing Bavaria into the German Zollverein, but resigned in 1870 on account of the Conservative majority in the Bavarian Lower House. The people of Forchheim, nevertheless, elected him to the newly-formed German Reichstag, where he joined the Free-Conservatives. He was sent to Paris as Ambassador in 1874, and soon showed that he was a man of prudence and tact. His reputation as a statesman rests principally upon his work as Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. He firmly opposed the French party in those provinces, yet his affability and candor gained for him the respect even of his political opponents. His selection for the Chancellorship is a singularly happy one. As a Bavarian he is in touch with the South Germans, and, as he is also a Catholic, the Clericals must regard his appointment as a mark of Imperial good-will. His position, nevertheless, is not an easy one. The Cartell-Parties (Conservatives, Free-Conservatives, and National-Liberals) have the majority in the Prussian Landtag; but in the Reichstag they muster only one hundred and forty-eight members, and even if the Moderate Radicals join them they lack thirty-eight votes of a majority. But it is very likely that Prince Hohenlohe will draw this number from the Catholic or Center Party, which is formed of Conservatives and National-Liberals who were forced to unite in defense of the Church during the *Kulturkampf*. The Foreign Policy of the Empire is not likely to undergo any change. The Emperor will continue to lead now as in the past. The Poles and Socialists will probably be well-pleased with the new Chancellor, who has obtained much experience in reconciling conflicting elements during his administration of Alsace-Lorraine."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WILL THE POWERS HELP CHINA?

THE cable informs us that, for the second time, and now officially, China seeks the intervention of the Powers to rid herself of her adversary. There appears to be little likelihood that the Powers will acquiesce in this demand ere China has applied to the principal factor in the question—Japan. Lord Rosebery, indeed, attempted to obtain the help of the Powers to shield China against her foe, but the rebuff was so marked that he will not soon repeat his endeavors. The dissatisfaction of England at the failure of this attempt to bring about a joint interference on the part of the Powers is aptly illustrated by the following excerpt from *The Home News*, London, which says:

"The Cabinet is said to have been called together in hot haste to discuss a project, which Lord Rosebery had suddenly conceived, for joint European action with a view to putting an end to the China-Japanese War—a project which could only mean that the victorious Japs were to find their path blocked by Western

forces. . . . Great Britain has, under the auspices of Lord Rosebery's Government, received a decisive snub. What might occur if any attempt were made at this stage to interfere with Japan, is impossible to tell. When China has been convinced she is beaten, and when the question of terms comes to be settled, then Great Britain may be on the alert to see justice done. There is no shadow or shred of excuse for interfering at this moment, and if Lord Rosebery disturbed the equanimity of every capital and every bourse in Europe for such a scheme, he has surely given the *coup de grâce* to a waning reputation. It is almost incredible that the Government which was first to place Japan in line with the Great Powers should perpetrate such a piece of egregious folly."

*The Times*, London, says:

"The German Government has formally refused, Russia declines to swerve from her expectant policy, and France is disposed to be equally cautious. The United States has also declined to take part in diplomatic intervention. The Government has needlessly incurred a humiliating defeat, which cannot but lower the prestige and impair the capacity of this country to intervene with effect should a fitting occasion arise. . . . The Government was possibly impressed with the danger to the lives of British subjects, and with the loss inflicted upon their commercial interests by the war. All the Great Powers are equally concerned, but the measures taken are entirely independent of attempts to put an end to the war by concerted action."

Germany has shown openly that she will not be drawn into hasty action by England, although she means to protect her own interests. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Russia and France act in concert, just as Austria with Germany, and the United States has, from the first, made no bones of its sympathy with Japan. Italy would be the only Power likely to comply with England's proposals. The best thing for the European Powers, including even Great Britain, is a strong Japan and a strong China. Japan is the most fitting to become the suzerain of Korea, as she is the most civilized. It is significant that England, while seeking to oblige humiliated China by proofs of friendship, has also conciliated Japan by a Commercial Treaty. A similar game was played by England in 1882. Then also England tried, by great concessions, to outdo other Powers, but the attempt was defeated by Prince Bismarck, who made similar concessions."

*The Independance Belge*, Brussels, points out that it is not an easy thing to stop victorious Japan on her course. The attempt, even if successful, would cost more than it is worth.

"Whatever may happen," says the paper, "Europe is not likely to arrest the war operations. The Great Powers will do nothing but protect their respective subjects. An attempt to obtain the cooperation of Europe in active interference has, indeed, been made by England, but, with the exception of Italy, no one has responded to it. And there is good reason why this should be so. The landing of a few thousand troops will not intimidate the Tokio Government, which has a good army of 200,000 men at its disposal. The Japs may rest easy. That united action of Europe is a myth. Russia and, no doubt, France will reserve their efforts for the future, and Germany does not seem to remain the docile satellite of Great Britain any longer, if the opinion expressed by the German journals is worth anything."

Russia would rather make her own terms with the plucky enemy of China. All she wants is a port in Korea. Russia, therefore, is equally unwilling to allow any interference. *The Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, which generally voices official opinion, expresses itself as follows:

"Before the decisive victories of the Japanese arbitration might have been possible. Now, however, the war has reached a phase in which European mediation or intervention is no longer to be thought of. But England must be watched closely to prevent her from gaining any advantage over the other Powers. Her present policy in the East reminds us of her policy on the Egyptian question, but, however great her appetite may be, it is scarcely equal to swallowing China. Therefore her politicians at present mainly try to prevent anybody else from taking a share larger than their own. We admit that England has the largest

commercial interests in China proper. But her policy evidently is to paralyze Russian influence. Consequently, our diplomats should watch closely everything concerning Korea proper, where our interests are predominant and where we ought, in conjunction with China and Japan, to settle the terms of peace."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, takes its cue from the Germans. Austria, being a member of the Triple Alliance, therefore, only follows in the wake of the head of that Alliance by being somewhat unfriendly to England. The paper, nevertheless, rejoices that Austria has no great interests at stake in the East.

The native Japanese papers prove that Japan will resist interference as long as it is possible for her to do so. The *Jiji Shimpō*, Tokio, says:\*

"To propose mediation at such a time is an act which any Power desiring the friendship of Japan should think twice before committing. It is, however, possible that the increasing stagnation in trade may lead to the formation of a peace-party in Japan. The merchants, no doubt, are patriotic, but they do not possess this virtue in the same degree as the warrior classes. They should, however, patiently bear temporary inconveniences. The conclusion of a glorious peace will bring strong revival in trade."

The *Mainichi Shinbun*, a Radical organ, and therefore interested in a speedy conclusion of peace in order to carry on a successful agitation against the Conservative element in the Administration, also sounds the war-trumpet:

"Japan is now determined to obtain for herself a commanding position in the East, and to raise her prestige among the Powers of the West. In order to obtain these objects, it is absolutely necessary to strike a vital blow at China and deprive her of all power to obstruct Japan's path. Were Japan's object confined to the maintenance of Korean independence, it would be easy even now to conclude peace."

#### CASTELAR'S OPINION OF LEO XIII.

**E**MILIO CASTELAR, the great Spanish orator, writer, revolutionist, and popular tribune, has visited Pope Leo XIII. in his solitary home at the Vatican. The erstwhile fierce republican, who has now advised his followers to acquiesce in the present Spanish Government, as they could never hope for greater liberties than they enjoy now, was perfectly charmed with the Head of the Catholic Church. Castelar has been interviewed by the *Matin*, Paris, and does not hesitate to say that Pope Leo is one of the greatest men of the age. But Sr. Castelar said other things of as great interest as his interview with the Pope. He exhorts the Latin races to band themselves together in order to be strong enough to withstand the Teutonic and Slav branches of the human family. He also considers that the Catholic religion should be the bond between them all. Sr. Castelar said:

"Leo XIII. has given to the Church the enormous impulse which springs from new ideas; the forces which lie in Democracy. He does not exactly say 'Jesus Christ was the first of the *Sansculottes*,' but he comes pretty near to it. That is the reason for his marvelous Encyclicals to Kings, Governments, Bishops, and Nations. The Pope is one of the most accomplished politicians of our times. He is a Democrat of the most advanced type. The Pope is also a very well-informed man. Question him on European subjects and you will find him as well posted as Metternich. Speak to him of the Catholic conquests in the New World, and you will find him well acquainted with all that has been accomplished. But in spite of his advanced ideas he does not wish to humiliate the crowned heads of Europe before their peoples. He respects the thrones, but is not prejudiced in their favor."

Prince Odescalchi, who was present at the interview, asked the Spanish ex-Minister what he thought of the struggle between the Pope and the Italian Government for the possession of Rome. Sr. Castelar declined to speak on this delicate subject, as he did

not wish to infringe upon the rules of courtesy, having been received very hospitably by the Romans. He was, however, less reticent when asked to give his opinion of the future of the European races. The Catholic religion, he thought, ought to be the link between the Latin races.

"Spain," said the orator, 'is the most Catholic of all, it is Catholic by instinct.' . . .

"But Italy is also Catholic," remarked one of those present.

"Certainly, but not without strong doses of paganism. We are the arch-Catholics, we have added to our Roman Catholic faith a spice of the fierce faith of the Saracens.' . . . And that is the only thing needed in France. The French Democracy should be guided by the religious spirit, not by materialism. Can you not see that religious faith has made the American Republic what it is? Do you think that this grand Democracy could have been founded without it? Did not faith and religious passion form the Dutch Republic?"

#### THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

**T**HE recent elections in Belgium, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Bourgeois-Liberal element, have been made the subject of much comment, as they were held under an electoral system which has not yet been tried elsewhere. Belgium has now universal suffrage, but it is qualified by plural voting. All male Belgians above the age of twenty-five have a vote; married men and widowers, paying at least 5 francs (\$1) house-taxes, have two votes on reaching their thirty-sixth year. Men with a college education and priests have three votes. This makes the 10,000 priests in Belgium an element of considerable political importance. The result of the recent elections was, consequently, that the Conservative-Clerical Party obtained an immense majority. They secured 104 of the 152 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; the Socialists have 32, and the Liberals, who formerly held 53, have returned only 16. But the loss of votes in the House is not the only calamity that has befallen the Liberals. Their chief organ, the *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The party has not only been terribly weakened in numbers and received a frightful political shock, but it has also been decapitated by the loss of its best members. At Liege M. Frère-Orban, at Tournay M. Bara, at Brussels MM. Paul, Janson, Feron, and Graux have failed to be re-elected. The party is certainly not resting on a bed of roses. It is a most deplorable check to those who advocated the new suffrage law, and insured its passage."

Wilfred C. Robinson, in *The Weekly Register*, London, writes:

"There are many reasons why the Socialists should make progress among the mine-workers. The Liberals have long been masters of the Walloon country. But they have done nothing for its miners, colliers, and metal-workers, except to draw big dividends from their labors. They have done their best to destroy the influence of the priests; they have allowed a bad Press and godless schools to corrupt the working-classes. In a word, they have robbed those who labor of all hopes of Heaven; they have not helped them to share in the humblest pleasures of life. Can one feel surprised if the red phantom of Socialism has taken bodily shape among them?"

By way of contrast, the *Figaro*, Paris, points out that the Clericals have the support of the people, and that the Belgian Parliament offers the unwonted spectacle of a large number of workmen among Conservative representatives. The paper says:

"It was a most adroit move on the part of the conservatives thus to strengthen their side by an addition of the popular element. Yet the personnel of the Belgian Parliament will be much changed. The Catholics have added to their lists a number of 'Christian Democrats.' This assembly will be essentially a Chamber of workmen, true workmen, although they may not come in blouses like our Thuirier,\* but genuine men of the

\* We quote the translations made by *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama.

\* A noted French Socialist Deputy, who appears in the Assembly in a duck "jumper."



people, and simple laborers. In other Parliaments the working-men are generally to be found only on the Socialist benches; here, they sit among the Conservatives—a most interesting anomaly. Another consequence of the new régime is that the Parliament will be bi-lingual. The Flemish Belgians have sent representatives who neither understand nor speak French, while their Walloon confrères do not understand Dutch or Flemish. The Flemish have long wished for this, and expect their new representatives to jealously guard their language. This will, however, hardly facilitate the business of the House."

### THE ISLAND JOHN BULL COULD NOT GET.

THERE'S a merry row in the *maison John Bull et Cie.*, as Max O'Rell calls the British Empire. The senior partner of the firm has allowed a good chance to slip between his fingers. Not that the credit of the house is much affected thereby, but some of the junior members wanted Neckar Island, and because they can't have it, they have raised a row.

It had been definitely decided upon to lay a direct cable between Canada and New Zealand. The engineers considered that the Hawaiian Islands should serve as one of the stations of this



—Sydney Bulletin.

cable. This had one drawback, however. Uncle Sam, Mr. Bull's eldest born, is likely to own Hawaii some day, and the cable must be laid over British territory only. There is a solitary, bare rock among the islands of the Sandwich group,—why should this rock not be annexed? Hawaii had never formally claimed it. So a message was sent to the captain of a gunboat stationed at Honolulu, ordering him to formally

take possession of Neckar Island, in the name of Her British Majesty.

Unfortunately for the success of this little scheme, the present rulers of Hawaii are Yankees. They got wind of the matter, and sent a fast vessel to forestall the Englishman. Now, they refuse to sell the island, and the junior partners of *J. Bull et Cie.* live an atmosphere which Mark Twain would describe as "distinctly sulfurous." *The Colonies and India*, London, writes of the situation in this wise:

"Is Great Britain unequal to the responsibilities entailed by her great possessions? This is the question asked by an Ottawa paper, which, in an article on 'British Blundering,' comments severely upon the failure of negotiations with Hawaii for the purchase of Neckar Island. 'Whatever the cause,' says this outspoken journal, 'the stupid negligence and procrastination exhibited in such matters as that of Neckar Island are peculiarly exasperating to us in the Colonies, who are putting forth every effort to bring together the possessions beyond the sea of Great Britain, and who expect at least as keen an interest in the schemes for that purpose at the heart of the Empire as is felt here.' Many Colonists will, no doubt, be inclined to echo our contemporary's words; but it were a wise Government indeed against which no part of our widely-scattered Empire had a grievance."

*The Times*, London, joins with other English papers in trying to put as good a face on the matter as possible. It says:

"The protest which the Government of New Zealand thought

it well to invite the other colonies of Australia to join in making against the so-called annexation of Neckar Island by the Hawaiian Republic, is a blunder of which the lesson ought not to be missed. Had Mr. Seddon referred his doubts in the first instance to the Imperial Government, he would have learned that there could be no question of annexation by Hawaii of an island to which the claim of the Republic is not disputed. . . . When inquiry was made, it was found that the island falls within the limits claimed by the Hawaiian Republic. The Imperial Government recognized the claim and passed at once from a discussion of sovereignty to a matter of mutual convenience, by which, in the event of a landing-station for the cable being required, some island suitable for the purpose might be placed at the disposal of Great Britain. There is no reason to anticipate any but the most friendly negotiations on the subject, and under the circumstances no great harm is likely to result from a protest which will presumably be withdrawn."

**Rebellion in China.**—The expected has happened, so the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, informs us, and a formidable rebellion has broken out in China in a part of the Empire which was supposed to be too far removed from the scene of the Korean War to be affected by the news of Chinese defeat. East Turkestan is said to be in open revolt against the unlucky ruler of China, and so the Tartars are caught between two fires. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The condition of Chinese Turkestan defies description. The population is composed of two races who have nothing in common but the Mohammedan religion. The Kirgise tribes are nomadic and are ruled by their own chiefs, who regard themselves as perfectly independent. Only a short time ago, they sent as tribute to China the heads of the Chinese tax-collectors who had dared to come among them. The people of Turkestan proper are tillers of the soil, and therefore less independent. They are exploited by the Chinese officials in the most shameless manner. Nearly all the mandarins are men who are in disgrace and were sent to Turkestan as punishment. They enrich themselves in Turkestan in order to buy back the lost favors in their own provinces. China does not derive much profit from its possession of Turkestan, for hardly a hundredth part of the sums squeezed from the people reaches Peking. The Government, there, is continually informed that the province is peaceful, that the people are loyal and well satisfied. It is, therefore, very probable that the Chinese authorities have no idea of the new danger which threatens them in the West. It is nevertheless certain that the dervishes are preaching a Holy War against China; for the mandarins have even interfered with the sanctity of the harem. The Kirgise are only too ready to begin a war. Since Russia has advanced toward Khokand they have not been allowed to plunder that khanate, and it is very probable that Russia secretly assists them in plundering Chinese territory. The present is not, however, a marauding expedition only; it is a regular struggle against Chinese tyranny."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Japanese are reported as steadily advancing toward Moukden, the ancient capital of China, where great treasures are said to be stored. This must, however, be taken *cum grano salis*.

THE Chinese Silver Loan of 1,600,000 pounds sterling, to be guaranteed by the Custom House receipts, has been easily placed in London.

CZAR NICHOLAS II. has accepted the special address of the Jewish citizens of his Empire, assuring him of their loyalty. He declares that he accepts the duties which his position lays upon him, and will expend all his energies in the service of his country.

IN accordance with a decree issued by the Italian Premier, Signor Crispi, every Socialist club, society, or union has been dissolved and their papers and archives confiscated. The decree and its execution came suddenly and unexpected. It is said that many papers of value were found by the police. Special reasons for this severity are not given; but it is easy to comprehend without such reasons. The Italian Socialists, though less numerous than their German and French brothers, are much more violent and not easily distinguished from the Anarchists.

THE prevalent opinion in Europe appears to be that Russia will gradually withdraw from the French Alliance.

THE Pope has now officially refused to admit Emile Zola to an audience. Thus the author of "Lourdes," whose book is proscribed by the Roman Catholic Church, will not be able to defend his views before the Head of the Church.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PLEASURES OF DRINK.

IN dealing with the subject of alcoholic drink, most writers approach it on the side of the evils for which it is responsible. A different course was pursued by Dr. Justus Gaule in a lecture recently delivered at Berne, Switzerland, and of which a synopsis is given in *The Popular Science Monthly*, November. Dr. Gaule, recognizing that there is another side to the question, that pleasure of some sort must be derived from indulgence in alcoholic drinks, devotes himself to the question of the nature and amount of that pleasure. After explaining that alcohol acts immediately by disturbing the brain functions, he continues:

"If this, then, is the influence, where is the pleasure in it? It is not my object, however, to depict the dangers and consequences from such disturbance of brain functions, but to ask only in what then consists the pleasure which alcohol brings us? The fact that so many men seek this condition, even passionately seek and value and prefer it to others, must have deep psychological ground. I will only say in passing that men differ as to the particular time of richest delight, some choosing the very beginning, others the time when sleepiness and forgetfulness have come, still others the perfectly senseless condition; but the influence of alcohol is still the same, sometimes on a smaller, sometimes on a larger portion of the nervous system. How does it increase the feeling of happiness? The body uses its powers in resisting the outside forces which act upon it. Normally, there is a balance between body and environment. If environment prevails we are discouraged; if we are able to prevail, our spirits rise and our happiness grows. And it is not for the moment only, but we compare the accumulated impressions of the powers outside of us with the powers which our brains develop, and are happy or unhappy according as we feel our superiority or otherwise. Just how much does alcohol interfere in this balance of powers? It clearly can not lessen the power of outside influences which harm us; it can as clearly not increase our own powers in so far as they enter into this conflict with the outside world—it rather makes us less skilful and able. What can it do, then? It can deceive us. It dulls our appreciation of powers outside of us until they seem so much smaller that we are sure we can conquer them, and so we gain a feeling of satisfaction. Nine-tenths of those who take strong drink seek this feeling in alcohol. This is their 'refreshing' at eventide, their 'rest from the day's cares,' their forgetfulness of sorrows; but it rests upon a deceit, and at the least trial falls into ruin. He who to-day forgets is not any stronger to-morrow, and so is constantly tempted to a new appeal to his false friend until his senses are so dulled that every duty is forgotten. His holiest interests are but shadows and mist before his eyes, and he knows nothing more but thirst for the deceitful drink. Even the defenders of alcohol at last call a halt; but they have forgotten that the first steps are much more easily undone than the later ones, when the brain has in a measure lost its power to control. They do not forget through malice, but because they have not rightly understood the physiological effect of alcohol.

"And the poor drinkers say: 'There is so much misery in the world, and we must have now and then a care-free hour; therefore we drink. What will you give us in place of drink?' Is the argument true? Is the future of mankind really so hopeless, and does life offer nothing to the man who refuses alcohol instead of the forgetfulness which alcohol brings? . . .

"In Mr. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' he has devoted one chapter to the consideration of the pleasant character of American life, in which he calls attention to the general air of hopefulness which prevails among American people, and extends also to all foreigners who visit them, through which, moreover, difficulties are lightly overcome, losses and injuries good-naturedly endured. One misses this characteristic painfully among us when one has once experienced it; it is like a new melody in the great concert of life. . . . And what says this melody? I understood it first as I saw this hopeful spirit, and I said to myself, Must mankind then be always miserable? Must they be always helpless against Nature's forces? Can they not conquer these forces, make them subservient, if they use intelli-

gence to understand them instead of stupefying themselves? Must they pine away for lack of pleasure in a world which is so beautiful that it charms us if we lift but the corner of the veil which hides its secrets? This it is which makes me consider life without alcohol more beautiful than the other, and that is the transformation in the feeling of mankind which I await with their development."

## THE STRANGE PEOPLE OF THIBET.

WHEN Madame Blavatsky claimed that the wisest sages of the world—the *Mahatmas*—lived in Thibet, possessing a knowledge of Nature and her laws never even dreamed of by the scientists of the East, and also that virtue and purity nowhere existed in such an exalted condition as in Thibet, the world was startled. Thibet was, indeed, a land of mystery. There had come marvelous tales of Buddhistic popes; of strange similarities between Thibetan religious ceremonials and those of the Christian Church; but since the publication of Blavatsky's book, several European travelers have visited the Himalayan Highlands, and the "mysteries" have been revealed; or, in other words, we have been imposed upon, for we are told that Thibet is inhabited by a degraded race of Tartars, deficient in all that makes for civilization or culture, and that the wonderful *Mahatmas* are not to be found. One of the most recent books\* telling of Thibet and its people is by Mrs. Isabelle Bird Bishop, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Mrs. Bishop does not undertake to solve any of the problems raised by the Theosophists, but tells of what she has seen, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. Of her visit to Nubra, she writes:

"We remained long on the blazing roof of the highest tower of the gonpo [monastery], while good Mr. Redstob [the Moravian missionary] disputed with the Abbot concerning the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God! The monks standing round laughed sneeringly. They had shown a little interest, Mr. R. said, on his earlier visits. The Abbot accepted a copy of the Gospel of St. John. 'St. Matthew,' he observed, 'is very laughable reading.'

Mrs. Bird does not tell us why the Abbot thought that St. Matthew was "laughable reading." Probably he looked upon the history of the early life of Jesus as a clever bit of plagiarism, for his own "Jataka Tales" and much of the story of the Boy Jesus are almost identical reading.

Of Thibetan life, Mrs. Bird writes:

"It is difficult to speak of Thibetan life, with all its affection and jollity, as 'family life,' for Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life, and usually celibacy with it, on eleven thousand out of a total population of a hundred and twenty thousand, further restrained the increase of population within the limits of sustenance by inculcating and rigidly upholding the system of polyandry, permitting marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, while the bride accepts all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family roof-tree, the children being regarded legally as the property of the eldest son, who is addressed by them 'Big Father,' his brothers receiving the title of 'Little Father.' . . . The women cling to the system. They say, 'We have three or four men to help us instead of one,' and sneer at the dulness and monotony of European monogamous life. A woman said to me: 'If I had only one husband, and he died, I should be a widow. If I have two or three I am never a widow.' The word 'widow' is with them a term of reproach."

Here we ought to have learned something about the history of this remarkable custom of polyandry, but Mrs. Bird is absolutely silent. Some have thought it was adopted because of its inexpensiveness. Be this as it may, the custom is very old. It is mentioned in the *Maha-bharata*, which dates about 1200 B.C. or earlier, that *Draupadi*, daughter of *Drupada*, king of the *Pan-*

\* "Among the Thibetans." By Isabelle Bird Bishop, F.R.G.S. With illustrations by Edward Whymper. Fleming H. Revell Co. New York, Chicago, 1894.



*chalias*, was won by *Arjuna*, but married his two elder and his two younger brothers also. This shows the custom was recognized as part of early Aryan civilization. But it is probably older than this. It is undoubtedly a remains from the primitive "Mother-right" or that order of "marriage" which prevailed among the pre-historic and early historic nations, according to which descent was reckoned after the mother and not, as now, after the father.

Mr. Drew, who was Governor of Ladakh in 1871, has given the best-known description of these people and their country. He states that the result of polyandry is comparative sterility in the women, but it does not affect their strength or health. Women porters can carry a load of sixty pounds weight for twenty-three miles without apparent fatigue. He also says that the women are at liberty to choose another husband from a totally different family. All this produces a great effect in limiting the population.

Mrs. Bird's comparison of the people of Cashmir and those of Lesser Thibet is very interesting. We quote the most striking passages:

"Not greater is the contrast between the grassy slopes and deodar-clothed mountains of Cashmir and the flaming aridity of Lesser Thibet, than between the tall, dark, handsome natives of the one, with their statuesque and shrinking women, and the ugly, short, squat, yellow-skinned, flat-nosed, oblique-eyed, uncouth-looking people of the other. . . . The irredeemable ugliness of the Thibetans produced a deeper impression daily. It is grotesque, and is heightened, not modified, by their costumes and ornament. They have high cheekbones, broad flat noses without visible bridges, small, dark, oblique eyes, with heavy lids and imperceptible eyebrows, wide mouths, full lips, thick, projecting ears, deformed by great hoops; straight black hair nearly as coarse as horsehair, and short, square, ungainly figures. The faces of the men are smooth. The women seldom exceed five feet in height; a man is as tall as five feet four."

#### POPULAR MYTHS ABOUT THE MOON.

MANY of the myths to which "pale, chaste Diana" has given birth in many lands, are gathered together by a writer in *All the Year Round*, as follows:

"The Moon has been worshiped among nearly all the nations of the world from time immemorial; indeed, her cult has been asserted to be much older established than Sun-worship. Samoyedes and the people of Borneo adore her yet, and the Caribs come from their homes at new Moon, and raise a great cry in her honor. Swart Nubians rejoiced in the new Moon's rising, just as did the cultured Greeks, who pictured her as a wild huntress, more girl than woman, with a cold breast unsunned by love for any man, mortal or demigod, and sweet cold lips that have never kissed any mouth but Endymion's, asleep on the mountains. Moslems slap their hands at sight of the new Moon; the Finnish girl, Christian though she be, drops a curtsy and a word of greeting to Kim, as his silver mask shines whitely over her. The Peruvian peasant hurries home out of the cold moonshine, afraid of the stern eyes of Marna Quilla; and the Egyptian fellah lounges across the sands where the Sphinx's shadow lies black at his feet, with a prayer on his lips or in his heart to Thoth—Thoth the Master of Wisdom, the Lord of the Ibis, in whose absence the fair land of Khem has been brought down very low. Swabian girls still refuse to spin by moonlight, 'lest they should anger Her,' they say vaguely; and over all Germany, children firmly believe in Honsel or Hulda, whose boat is the Moon, whose flower is the flax, and whose delight is to reward industrious little maidens. Dante makes the man in the Moon, Cain; in Egypt he is Horas, held to the breast of Isis his mother, and the Moon; in France he is Judas; and in some parts of England the fancy obtains that he is a man who broke the Sabbath by gathering sticks from a neighbor's forest-land. In Rantum the Man in the Moon is a giant who at flowing-tide stoops to pour water on the Earth, and at ebb-tide stands upright in order that the waters may subside. Devonshire folk say that the finger to be seen in the Moon is that of a dog. Other people say that it is Endymion, or Isaac bearing on his back a burden of wood for his own sacri-

fice on Mount Moriah. Danes fancied that the Moon is a cheese made from the milk that ran out of the Milky Way. Pearls and all other white stones, except the diamond, are in sympathy with the Moon, according to the Rosicrucians, and should be worn on Mondays. A curious Eastern tradition is that the figure in the Moon is that of the pattern wife, Ina, who weaves the clouds into white cloth, and who, after the lapse of many years, sent her mortal husband back to Earth, by the rainbow bridge, in order that Death might not defile her heavenly home. The cat and the panther are both connected with the Moon in some vague and occult fashion; indeed, in Australia the Moon is represented as a native cat, and also in Egypt. In China, the Celestials say that there is a frog in the Moon, a metamorphosed beauty called Chango, who drank the liquor of immortality, and was caught up to the Moon, where she was changed into her present form."

#### ORIGIN OF THE DANCE.

THE Preacher of the Exile, when he said, "There is a time to mourn and a time to dance," recognized the existence and the significance of dancing, but failed to tell us what the origin or precise purpose of the custom was. There is an enormous literature on Dancing, dating from Plato's time down, but nowhere is there found a satisfactory answer to the question what was its origin and what was at first its special significance. A discussion of the subject and a summary of the points so far brought out is found in a paper in *Nordlyset*, New York. We translate the most interesting portions of the paper:

"Darwin tells us that the males perform regular dances in order to impress the females and gain their love. From this one might suppose that love was the origin of the dance, and it has been so maintained, though without doubt incorrectly.

"It has also been maintained that the art of dancing, that is, the regular and art-bound dance, originated in religious rites, and that it was originally simply a ceremonial form. But with as much reason could we say that 'spontaneous' dancing, or dancing in its crudest form, is simply a hopping, a springing, etc., resulting from youth, abundance of vigor, joy, elation, and certain stages of rage. War dances and some erotic national dances could be accounted for in that way. Out of these, the art-bound dance might have been evolved. The question of the origin of the dance it is very difficult, if not impossible, to settle. The probability is that our social dance has evolved from the religious ceremonial dance through various national dances as intermediate stages. . . .

"Savages spend much time and labor upon dancing. It is told that among the Indians of Southern California the men, when not engaged in procuring food or sleeping, practice dancing. When the Spaniards, who themselves are excellent dancers, first saw the Mexicans dance, they marveled at what they called their 'accuracy,' which shows that an art-dance was then practiced and performed in their presence. That 'accuracy' has been noticed in all Indian dances, be they for rain, good crops, or prosperity in hunting. That 'accuracy' reminds one strongly of the 'accuracy' which ritualistic ceremonials require. If these are not 'accurate,' then they are not efficacious; their power depends upon right intonation and prescribed words. The Indian dance, when performed for a religious purpose, must be absolutely correct in step and rhythm or else it is powerless. Therefore many people punish mistakes with death. The Kwaikutl Indians do so, and the old Mexicans were very severe in that respect.

"The dances of the Greek Artemis Mysteries resembled very much those of the Zuni Indians, whose Ko-Ko dance requires lacerations and scourges. The object of these tortures is to produce a certain step and rhythm otherwise impossible. There are many religious dances to which women are not admitted. If curiosity should lead a woman to look upon any part of such a dance and she should be discovered, she would be killed immediately. Some Eskimo have dance-places 'consecrated to the spirits.' If any woman entered such a place she would be severely punished both by the men and the spirits. They have a tradition that a woman who entered such a place was immediately struck dead by the spirit Tornag.

"One peculiar custom is quite universal among all savages. They paint themselves for their dances, or at least besmear them-

selves with mud or colored earth. There has been much discussion as to what may be the reason for this custom. In several cases it seems certain that the reason is a desire to imitate and simulate the appearance and habits of certain animals which are considered sacred. Another reason may be that the dancer desires to personify some deity. In this last custom many archeologists see the origin of masks and fantastic costumes. . . .

"Originally men were nomads. When the agriculturist 'evolved' from the nomads, he retained those dances which were performed ceremonially to procure rain and abundance of harvest. They are still extant, though in different forms, in many country districts of Europe. When the harvests are in, the people have a feast of joy and thanksgiving, and dancing is indispensable at that occasion. In many places old customs are still preserved which point directly to a primeval origin. These harvest feasts and the dancing belonging to them were most scrupulously observed by the old Egyptians. From them the Greeks got their harvest feasts and Bacchanalian orgies. The Dionysian dance and procession is a clear modernization of savage ceremonial."

### VARIETY SHOWS TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

STATECRAFT two thousand years ago, as every reader of history knows, involved in many countries exercise of the showman's art as an important element of success. The late Phineas T. Barnum would doubtless have been put in charge of a cabinet portfolio if he had lived in Rome twenty centuries ago, unless indeed the Emperor had cut off his head from fear of his popularity, and the proprietor of several variety theaters who was elected to Congress in New York the other day might have been honored as a great statesman worthy of far higher tribute than that just bestowed upon him. At least, one is apt to indulge in such reflections when contemplating the important part played by spectacles and combats in the arena in pacifying a restless people and distracting attention from governmental abuses. In *Nordsjeren*, Copenhagen, an article appears descriptive of these shows in Rome and of their political importance. We reproduce it as follows:

"In Rome it was easy for an Emperor to make himself popular. The Romans did not ask for liberty, reforms, or education, but only for *panem et circenses* [bread and plays]. The crimes of Nero and Caligula did not prevent them from being the idols of the people. They were able to invent new excitements, splendid performances, and costly entertainments, and these were of more value than personal virtues. The magnificent morals of Marcus Aurelius never atoned for what the people called his foolish weakness in desiring to have the gladiators fight with lances without sharp points and to have netting stretched under the rope dancers.

"In the time of the Republic there were seven shows yearly, occupying in all sixty-six days. The State paid the expenses, which averaged for each \$10,000. During the Empire the number of days set apart for such public shows was one hundred and seventy-three, and expenses averaged \$75,000. Besides these performances arranged and paid for by the State, there were many pageants and magnificent displays rivaling them, gotten up and paid for by private citizens who sought popularity.

"The spectacles usually began at sunrise and lasted to sunset, and consisted of three kinds of performances: races, gladiatorial combats, and fights between animals and men. The gladiators were usually prisoners of war or criminals, though many patricians and even emperors exhibited their strength and skill in the arena. The praises of these were sung by the poets, and their portraits were exhibited on lamp-posts and walls. If a gladiator survived three years' combats in the arena, he was delivered from his gladiatorial duties, and after two more years' service around the arena he was set free.

"Great posters and bills on the walls and fences of the city gave notice of coming fêtes. One such has been found in Pompeii, which announces that shelter would be provided in case of rain during the performance; another states that the arena will be thoroughly sprinkled to keep the dust down.

"On the evening before a show the volunteer gladiators were

treated to a great feast. At daybreak all combatants marched in procession to the arena, and the fun began when the trumpets sounded the signal. The Emperor, senators and all state officers were present in *gala*. Strict etiquette was observed. Citizen spectators were expected to meet in their best dress. An 'overcoat' was tolerated in case of rain. Everywhere were seen slaves bringing lunch baskets, from which they freely and without pay distributed food, nuts, and small presents as mementos to whomsoever wanted them.

"As a usual thing the races came first. Carriages with two or four horses when the driver was a novice, with six or eight when he was a veteran, would rush madly around the arena fourteen times at least. The race-horses were the subject of great admiration and the pedigrees were kept with much exactness. Their hoofs were often gilded, and we read of Caligula's famous horse that he was fed on almonds and raisins (!), housed in a marble stable, and ate from an ivory manger. The Emperor even invited him to his own table.

"After the races came the combats of the gladiators, who were usually men from all the unknown parts of the world, taken as prisoners of war. They fought usually two and two, but sometimes thirty were set against thirty. Cases are also on record where thousands fought in the arena, in which case the ground was covered with dead and dying fighters. When a gladiator was put *hors de combat* he raised a finger in the air, which meant that he begged for his life. If the spectators were willing to give it to him, they too held up a finger; but if they were unwilling they held the thumb down and then his antagonist killed him. It is reported that the Roman women usually turned the thumb down and rarely spared a fallen gladiator's life. If a gladiator showed fear, the attendants would whip him or prod him with glowing iron.

"In the intervals between the performances, the spectators took their meals in their seats and the arena was cleared.

"The first fight between animals and men took place 186 B.C., mainly to introduce some new elements into the public shows. At the same time women were also brought into the arena as fighters, but this feature of the public entertainments was soon forbidden by law. Dwarfs were also seen as fighters, and night shows were tried. Experiments were made in every direction to find some novel form of entertainment. In the year 80 A.D., Titus gave a public show which lasted one hundred days. In one day five thousand wild animals of different kinds were exhibited.

"Trajan gave a show which lasted four months, and exhibited eleven thousand wild beasts. From this it will be seen to what degree of perfection Rome had arrived in keeping menageries. At one time food was hard to procure for these beasts, and Caligula proposed to feed them on criminals.

"The taming of wild beasts was cultivated in Rome. It was a necessity for the public shows. It is reported that Julius Caesar was lighted to his home by elephants carrying torches. Marcus Aurelius was drawn in a car through the streets of Rome, the team being lions. Bulls were trained to walk on their hind-legs, panthers carried the yoke, and deer obeyed the bridle. At one of the plays which Domitian caused to be given, a lion carried rabbits in on the arena, let them loose and caught them again, yet did not kill them. Elephants composed Latin (?) and walked the tight rope.

"In the time of the Empire *tableaux vivants* were common, but they were of an unusual kind. Prisoners would appear on the stage in gorgeous clothes, from which suddenly flames would burst forth and consume them. Ixion was shown on his wheel. Mucius Scævola was seen to put his hand into a coal fire and keep it there till burned off. Orpheus was presented with his harp amid a smiling Nature, to all appearance charmed by his music. At the moment the spectators began to grow weary of the show, a wild beast would rush out from the foliage and tear him to pieces amid the laughter of the public. At one time, the arena was set under water and mimic naval battles were fought to celebrate Caesar's victories. In the year 2 B.C., Augustus showed the celebrated battle between the Athenians and the Persians. There were thirty war-vessels, manned with three thousand men, who took part in it. This performance was eclipsed by a similar one given by Claudius in which the Sicilians and Rhodians, nineteen thousand men strong, fought each other.

"These variety plays came to an end with the introduction of Christianity."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## The Banks.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease of \$1,534,625 in the surplus of reserve held above the legal requirements, which now amounts to \$61,669,650. Loans contracted \$1,107,300, while deposits decreased \$2,928,700. Cash items showed a larger loss than was expected, specie decreasing \$78,500, and legal tenders \$2,188,300. Circulation decreased \$310,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 3.	Decrease.
Loans.....	\$499,714,700	\$500,822,000	\$1,107,300
Specie.....	93,677,100	93,755,600	78,500
Legal tenders..	116,036,600	118,224,900	2,188,300
Deposits.....	592,176,200	595,104,900	2,928,700
Circulation....	11,207,600	11,517,800	310,200

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 3.	Decrease.
Specie.....	\$93,677,100	\$93,755,600	\$78,500
Legal tenders..	116,036,600	118,224,900	2,188,300
Total reserve \$209,713,700		\$211,980,500	\$2,266,800
Reserve required ag't deposits. 148,044,050		148,776,225	732,175
Surplus res'v \$61,669,650		\$63,204,275	\$1,534,625

A statement of the condition of the National Banks of the country, issued November 1, gives a very favorable showing of the business conditions, and reflects the improvement in general trade.

It shows that individual deposits in the National Banks of the country are \$278,000,000 greater than they were a year ago, and that loans and discounts have come within \$87,000,000 of the high tide of prosperity two years ago.

More than this, it shows that the loans and discounts of the banks have increased enormously in the past year. It shows these items to be, on October 1, 1904, \$161,000,000 in excess of those of October 1, 1903.

This showing from the institutions of the entire country which come closest to the heart of the business community clearly demonstrates the revival of general prosperity which is setting in.—*The Financier, New York.*

## Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The customs receipts to-day showed a slight improvement over those of previous days and stood at \$691,907. This makes the total customs receipts during November \$3,252,464, while the internal revenue receipts have mounted to \$2,281,463. The total receipts from all sources have reached \$5,533,920, but expenditures have been \$10,022,000. The pension expenditures have been \$345,000, so that a small balance would be shown in favor of the Department if these were excluded. Receipts at the present rate would not run much higher than the \$19,139,240 collected during October, but it is believed that they will be heavier now that the excitement of the National elections is over.

The general Treasury balance has been reduced to \$105,160,806, but the gold reserve has made slight gains and stands at \$61,094,846. The Treasury officials are hoping for an increase in both internal revenue and customs receipts from renewed withdrawals of whiskey from bond in the first case and importations of raw sugar in the other. It is believed that a considerable portion of the sugar imported in anticipation of the duty has been worked off, and that importations must soon begin. Secretary Carlisle regards the existing deficit in the revenues as justification for his letter to Senator Harris deprecating the removal of all duty upon sugar in view of its effect upon the revenue.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Rumors of a new bond-issue to the amount of \$50,000,000, or possibly \$100,000,000, are in circulation, and, on the authority of *The Journal of Commerce*, it is stated that a gentleman who was prominently identified with the success of the last issue has expressed himself as very decidedly of opinion that Secretary Carlisle "will not wait for Congress to convene, but will issue the bonds under the same authority as he issued the last." Treasury officials, however, are skeptical, and disposed to regard the wish of New York financiers as father to the rumor.

## CHESS.

## The New York Tournament.

## A STEINITZ NOVELTY.

Only great masters can afford to violate established principles, and depart from the "rubrics." This is true in painting, in music, in all the arts. Steinitz has demonstrated that it is also the fact in chess. In his game with Delmar, played on November 8, he departed from the old paths, broke away from his own rules, and—beat Delmar. The game:

## SCOTCH GAMBIT.

DELMAR. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	DELMAR. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	35 P x P	Kt x P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	36 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
3 P-Q 4	P x P	37 R-K 2	R (K 8) x R
4 Kt x P	Q-K 2	38 Kt x R	R-K 5
5 Kt-B 5	Q x P ch	39 Kt-Q 4	R-K 8
6 Kt-K 3	Kt-B 3	40 K-B 3	Kt-K 5
7 B-Q 3	Q-K R 5	41 K-Kt 2	Kt x P
8 Castles	P-Q 4	42 R-B 2	R-K 5
9 B-B 5	B-K 3	43 Kt x P	K x Kt
10 R-K	Castles	44 R x Kt ch	R-B 5
11 P-K Kt 3	Q-R 4	45 R-K B 3	P-B 4
12 Q x Q	Kt x Q	46 R-R 3	P-Q 5
13 P-Q B 3	Kt-B 3	47 K-B	P-R 7
14 P-Q R 4	R-K	48 R-Kt 3	R-R 7
15 B x B	R x B	49 R-Kt 8	R x P
16 R-Q	Kt-K 4	50 R-K Kt 8	K-Q 4
17 P-Q Kt 4	P-B 3	51 K-K 2	R-R 7 ch
18 Kt-Q 2	R-K 3	52 K-B 3	P-R 5
19 Kt-B 5	P-K Kt 3	53 R x P	P-R 6
20 Kt-Q 4	R-K	54 R-Kt 5	K-K 4
21 P-R 4	B-Kt 2	55 R x P	P x P ch
22 B-R 3	K Kt-Kt 5	56 K x R	P-R 7
23 Q Kt-Kt 3	Kt-B 5	57 P-Kt 4	P-R 8 (Q)
24 B-B	Kt-K B 3	58 R x P ch	K-K 5
25 B-B 4	Kt-K 5	59 P-R 5	P-Q 6
26 K R-Q B	B-K 4	60 R-Kt 7	Q-Q 5 ch
27 B x B	R x B	61 K-Kt 3	P-Q 7
28 Kt-B 3	R-K 2	62 R-B 4 ch	K-Q 6
29 Q Kt-Q 4	K R-K	63 R x Q ch	K x Q
30 K-Kt 2	K-B 2	64 P-R 6	P-O 8 (Q)
31 R-R 2	Kt (K 5)-Q 3	65 K-R 4	K-K 4
32 R (B)-B 2	P-R 4	66 P-R 7	K-B 5
33 Kt-Kt 3	P-Kt 3	67 Resigns.	2 h. 19 m.
34 Kt (B)-Q 4	R-K 8		

*The Evening Post* says: "Steinitz has always been fond of making experiments in tournament games, but not until yesterday did he have occasion to introduce a novelty in the pending tourney. The opportunity was afforded to him by Delmar playing a Scotch gambit. For thirty years Steinitz has defended this opening invariably with 4... Q-R 5. In his book, 'The Modern Chess Instructor,' he condemned that defense, and advocated the German continuation 4... Kt-K B 3 instead. When Tchigorin, however, in their last match adopted the Scotch gambit, Steinitz fell back upon his old defense, probably assuming that Tchigorin knows more about the German defense than himself. Yesterday [November 8], Steinitz came forth with the new wrinkle, 4... Q-K 2.

"This innovation is of double merit. White should continue 5 Kt-Q B 3. Steinitz said after the conclusion of the game that he would have replied 5... Kt-K B 3, in which case White would have obtained a splendid attack by 6 B-K Kt 5. Delmar, however, played 5 Kt-B 5, and the game proceeded 5... Q x P ch; 6 Kt-K 3, Kt-K B 3; 7 B-Q 3, Q-R 5. Steinitz maintained his Pawn plus to the end, and would have won any way, but Delmar accelerated defeat by capturing the Rook's Pawn, whereupon Steinitz queened his Pawn after giving up his Rook."

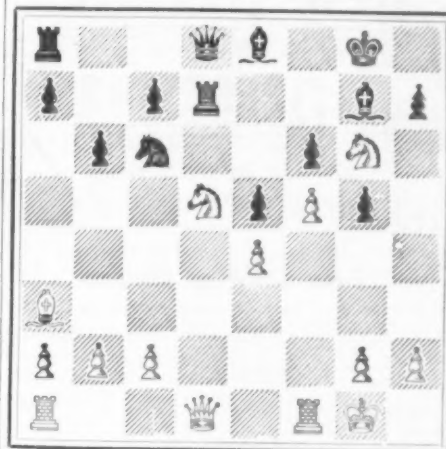
The score in the Masters' Tourney after the ninth round, played Saturday, November 10, is:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Albin.....	4½ 3½	Jasnogrodsky....	3 6
Baird.....	2 5	Pillsbury.....	4 4
Delmar.....	4 4	Rocamora.....	3 5
Halpern.....	4 4	Showalter.....	4½ 2½
Hanham.....	4 5	Steinitz.....	6½ 1½
Hymes.....	4½ 3½		

## A "Find."

*The New York Tribune* gives us this very interesting bit of news: The Russian expert, D. N. Powlow, of Moscow, made a most wonderful discovery in a game which was played by Steinitz, by cable, against the Liverpool Chess Club. After Black's nineteenth move the board presented the following position

## Steinitz—(Black) Fourteen Pieces.



## Liverpool—(White) Fourteen Pieces.

Liverpool played Q-R 5, and the game proceeded thus:

20... R x Kt; 21 P x R, Kt-Q 5; 22 Kt-K 7 ch, Q x Kt, and Black won two minor pieces for a Rook.

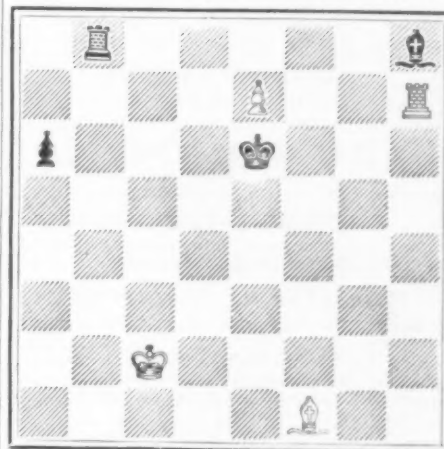
Strange to say, neither Steinitz nor Liverpool saw the simple continuation, as discovered by the Russian, viz.:

20 Kt (Kt 6)-K 7 ch, Kt x Kt; 21 B x Kt, R x B; (if 21... Q-B, White wins with 22 B x P, a Pawn); 22 Kt x R ch, Q x Kt; 23 Q-Q 5, any; 24 Q x R, etc.

## Problem 35.

## Black—Four Pieces.

K-K 3; R on Q Kt sq; B on KR sq; P on Q R 3.



## White—Four Pieces.

K on Q B 2; B on K B sq; R on KR 7; P on K 7. White to play and win.

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## LEGAL.

### Right to Naturalization Subject to Qualification.

In a decision recently rendered by Judge Dallas, of the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, that judge refused a petition for naturalization on the ground of defects in the papers and the lack of competent evidence to support the application. In reference to the requirements of the Federal statutes regarding preliminary declarations, he said: "It may safely be assumed, I think, that Congress, in requiring it to be made before the court, meant to assume its being made with decent solemnity;

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but, more than this, it is expressly provided that it shall be made 'on oath,' and therefore, in my opinion, it should not be accepted in any case in which, upon examination, it appears that the applicant does not understand its significance, or is without such knowledge of the Constitution as is essential to the rational assumption of an undertaking, avouched by oath, to support it. In many instances these declarations are made by men who have no counsel to inform or restrain them, and who themselves have no adequate appreciation of their purpose, or of the sacredness of the accompanying oath, which, in order to accomplish the object in view, they are often quite willing to take as a matter of course. I cannot shut my eyes to the existence of this abuse (see Sharswood's Ethics, p. 111), nor regard as sufficient under the statutes any oath which relevant questioning results in showing is not intelligently and conscientiously tendered. Furthermore, the law requires that 'it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court' that the applicant has behaved as a man attached to the principles of the Constitution, and, bearing this in mind with what has already been said, the conclusion seems inevitable that the court ought not to admit any alien to citizenship without being satisfied that he has at least some general comprehension of what the Constitution is, and of the principles which it affirms."

### What Constitutes a Valid Will.

Identification of the testator's signature and clear evidence as to his intentions is all that is really necessary to constitute a valid will, as is well exemplified in the subjoined document by John Morris, who died in Philadelphia recently, leaving an estate valued at \$2,800. This will was admitted to probate after proper identification:

"PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1894.

"This shall be found, Sallie, when I am gone; and, Mamma, I shall leave all to you, and you, Mamma, shall be a Jarden over Annie, and if the boys help you through at your death, let what is left be equal divided among them. It won't be long before they will mis me.

JOHN MORRIS.

—The Albany Law Journal.

### Chance Verdicts.

In Wright v. Abbott, Mass. Supreme Judicial Court, 36 N. E. Rep. 62, a quotient verdict was set aside, on the testimony of the officer in charge of the jury, who overheard their "deliberations." The court said:

"It is certainly not the duty of an officer in charge of a jury to listen to the deliberation of a jury, but, if he does, his testimony cannot be excluded on the ground that his knowledge was obtained in this manner, if it is otherwise competent. The rule excluding testimony of the conduct of jurors in the jury room when deliberating upon a verdict ought to have some limits. It seems that in England it has been finally settled that the affidavit of a juror will not be received to show that the verdict was determined by lot. In Vaise v. Delaval (1 T. R., 11), where a verdict was obtained by tossing up, Lord Mansfield said: 'The court cannot receive such an affidavit from any of the jurymen themselves, in all of whom such conduct is a very high misdemeanor; but in every such case the court must derive their knowledge from some other source, such as from some person having seen the transaction through a window, or by some other means.' In Wilson v. Berryman (5 Cal., 44) the verdict was what is called a 'quotient verdict;' and the court, while conceding that the affidavit of a juror could not be received, admitted the affidavit of the under-sheriff that the affidavit of the juror was true."

### Illegal Sale of Liquor.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of Phillips v. The State, that where one, by the use of his capital or credit, aids in procuring and furnishing whiskey to another for the purpose of being unlawfully sold by the latter and it is sold, and the former, by agreement for conducting the business, is to receive, and does actually receive, a given per cent. on the cost of all the whiskey so furnished and sold, they are both guilty of selling the liquor unlawfully, whether, under the terms of such agreement, a technical partnership between them existed or not.

## Current Events.

### Monday, November 5.

The court at Topeka, Kansas, decides against the Atchison stockholders, and the old Board of Directors are re-elected.

China is said to have asked the Powers to interfere and stop the war; the removal of Li Hung Chang from the Viceroyalty of Chi-li is reported. . . . The Czar expresses a friendly feeling for France in a message to the Senate; he intimates that he will adopt his father's policy.

### Tuesday, November 6.

The elections throughout the country result in unprecedented Republican victories; a Republican Congress is assured. . . . Tammany's ticket in the city of New York is defeated by 45,000 majority.

The Japanese are attacking Port Arthur; the Chinese army is panic-stricken. . . . The Hova Government of Madagascar is preparing to make a stubborn resistance to France.

### Wednesday, November 7.

The Republican majority in the next House of Representatives is 128; in the Senate the balance of power will be held by the Populists. . . . The solid South is broken; West Virginia is Republican; in Missouri, Republicans elect the majority of Congressmen; in Tennessee, the Republicans elect their candidate for Governor.

The Japanese are attacking Port Arthur by land and sea; the Chinese fleet is reported to be shut up in the harbor. . . . Germany formally recognizes the Hawaiian Republic.

### Thursday, November 8.

General O. O. Howard is retired from the active list of the regular army. . . . A letter to Judge Dallas, sitting in Philadelphia, from Attorney-General Olney, is published, in which he declares that receivers have no authority to discriminate against trainmen belonging to the Brotherhood, and that the Federal law recognizes the right of labor to organize.

The Japanese are laying torpedoes at Port Arthur; intervention of the Powers in the war is improbable. . . . The dead Czar's body is taken to St. Petersburg; Dr. Zacharine is protected by the police from threatened assaults by mobs.

### Friday, November 9.

General Alexander D. McCook is promoted to Major-General, and succeeds General Howard. . . . Another bond issue is said to have been decided on by the Administration. . . . The Federal Grand Jury at Jackson refuses to indict the State authorities of Missouri for the printing of State warrants in imitation of United States currency.

It is reported that the Japanese have captured Talien-Wan and two ports at Port Arthur; Japan is ready to accept peace proposals from China. . . . Lord Rosebery, in a speech on England's foreign policy, says that England is anxious for peace and is endeavoring to end the Eastern war.

### Saturday, November 10.

General Miles is assigned to the Department of the Coast, General Ruger to command at Chicago, and General Forsyth to California. . . . Rear-Admiral Gherardi is retired for old age after forty-eight years' service in the navy. . . . A movement is started in Chicago to overthrow the police, which is charged with corruption.

It is reported that the Japanese have taken Port Arthur; another report says that the Japanese have been repulsed in the battle. . . . Diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar are suspended. . . . The British Cabinet decides to give the Anti-Lords resolution the first place on the legislative programme.

### Sunday, November 11.

There are conflicting rumors about the intention of the Administration with regard to another bond-issue. . . . The Pope authorizes Mgr. Satolli to collect the Peter's Pence contributions.

The body of Alexander III. reaches Moscow, and a religious service is held in the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael. . . . The Japanese have taken Kinchaw and Tabin-Wan with little effort; the capture of Port Arthur is not confirmed.

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It is remarkable to note with what enthusiasm this work has been received by scholars, educators and the press in both England and America.

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The vocabulary of the Standard is not enlarged by the admission of worthless terms, which the London *Spectator* aptly calls "gutter-snipes," nor is it padded with unimportant, obsolete words. The remarkable growth of the language in nearly all departments of science and literature in the past few years largely accounts for the wonderful increase of vocabularies. The Dictionary contains more than 4,000 new words and phrases in electricity and allied subjects alone.

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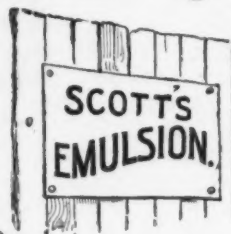
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